

IMPERIAL RUSSIA:

HER POWER & HER PROGRESS.



HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NICHOLAS II., EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, Tsar of Moscow, Kieff, Vladimir, Novgorod, Kazan, Astrakhan, Siberia, the Tauric Chersonese, Georgia, Lord of Pskoff, Grand Duke of Smolensk, Lithuania, Volhynia, Podolia, Prince of Esthonia, Livonia, Courland and Semigallia, Samogitia, Bielostok, Carelia, Tver, Yougoria, Perm, Viatka, Bolzaria, and other countries; Lord and Grand Duke of Lower Novgorod, Tchernigoff, Riazan, Polotsk, Rostow,

Yaroslav, Belosero, Oudoria, Obdoria, Condia, Vitebsk, Matilaw, and all the region of the North, Lord and Sovereign of the lands of Iveria, Cartalinia, Kabardinia, and the Provinces of Armenia; Sovereign of the Circassian and Mountaineer princes; Lord of Turkestan, heir of Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, of Stormara, of the Dithmarses, and of Oldenburg, etc.

PHOTOGRAPH BY EXCLUSIVE NEWS AGENCY.

IMPERIAL RUSSIA: HER POWER & HER PROGRESS.

THE NATURAL & COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE: HER GREAT PRESENT & HER CERTAINTY OF A GREATER FUTURE.

THE AWAKENING OF RUSSIA.

IN the chronicles of nations there are few greater and more romantic stories than that of Russia. To realise that, it is not necessary to go back further than the sixteenth century, when communications were for the first time opened up between England and the obscure "Duchy of Muscovy" on the furthest east of Europe, hemmed in by the kingdoms of the West and the barbaric tribes of Central Asia. The full force of the Mongol invasion of the thirteenth century had overwhelmed that little Slavonic State, of which Kieff was the capital. Then, and for centuries afterwards, it was, in the language of modern diplomacy, the "buffer state" between the civilisation of Europe and the barbarians of Asia. With the establishment of Moscow as the principality and centre of the Slav peoples in 1328, began the beating back of the Mongols, from whose dominion Muscovy, as Russia was then called, freed herself finally in 1480.

THE GROWTH OF RUSSIA.

Thence onward the history of Russia is that of consolidation and extension of its territories and the development of its resources. In the history of no country as in that of Russia is perhaps so clearly seen the force of natural circumstances which irresistibly binds peoples into a nation and impels it to expand or to perish. Pushing northward, Russia gained its first access to the sea on the north with the port of Archangel. Extending south, it had before the end of the sixteenth century reached the Caspian Sea and the Ural Mountains. It is not possible here to trace the growth of Russia—of its establishment by Peter the Great as one of the Great Powers—of its indomitable patience in defeat and its unflinching advance to the realisation of itself as a nation—of how from the small inland principality of Muscovy there has risen the Russian Empire, stretching from sea to sea across two continents of Europe and Asia, forming a homogeneous dominion with an area of 8,660,000 square miles (one-seventh of the land-surface of the globe) and a population of 164,000,000.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

It was while Russia was still an almost unknown country that relations were first established by England. In 1553 an expedition of three ships under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby was sent to discover a north-east passage to China and India. Willoughby and two ships perished, but the third vessel, under Richard Chancellor, arrived at Archangel. From there he made his way to Moscow, and was warmly welcomed by Ivan IV.,



THE HEIR TO THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS AND HIS SISTERS: THE TSAREVITCH AND THE DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Tsarevitch, the Grand Duke Alexis, was born at Peterhof on July 30, 1904. The Grand Duchess Olga was born in November 1895; the Grand Duchess Tatiana in May 1897; the Grand Duchess Maria in June 1899; and the Grand Duchess Anastasia in June 1901.

Photo, Boissonas and Eigler.

canals was John Perry. He sent Menzies as his Ambassador to Berlin and Rome. The Russian Navy then and afterwards had British sailors among its officers. The names of Crawford, Lacy, Cook, Fernor, Greig, Keith, and Leslie are notable in Russian history.

RUSSIA TO-DAY.

Now that the political misunderstandings of the latter half of the last century have been cleared away, it is interesting to recall these early and continued associations of Great Britain with Russia. From the difficulties of its internal, political, and industrial development Russia has now emerged, and is devoting itself to the full utilisation of its vast natural wealth and resources. How great those are has been shown by the Empire's speedy recovery from the financial difficulties which followed the Japanese War. In a country so vast as Russia, and a climate so varied that it ranges from the Arctic north, with its valuable fur-bearing animals, to the south with its cotton-fields and vineyards, with its rich soil, its great forests, its enormous areas of almost unexplored territory, its mineral wealth, as yet scarcely untouched, the possibilities which await development cannot be exaggerated.

FINANCIAL STABILITY.

Within five years of the conclusion of the Japanese War and the internal troubles of 1906, the Russian Imperial Budget showed a complete recovery from the heavy strain placed upon the country's finance by

(Continued overleaf)



Photo, E.N.A.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Before her marriage, which took place at St. Petersburg on November 14, 1894, her Imperial Majesty was known as Princess Alix of Hesse. She is extremely popular, and deservedly so.

UPHOLDERS OF RUSSIA'S GREATNESS: MINISTERS OF THE TSAR.

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3 BY HULLA-UNDERWOOD, NOS. 5, 7, 8, AND 10 BY ZDORNOFF, AND 9 AND 12 BY E.N.A.



1. M. SAZONOFF; MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
2. M. MAKAROFF; MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.
3. M. ROUKLOFF; MINISTER OF WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.
4. M. KRIVOSHEYN; MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

5. GENERAL SOUKOMLINOFF; WAR MINISTER.
6. M. KOKÓVTSOFF; PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (PRIME MINISTER) AND MINISTER OF FINANCE.
7. M. TIMÁSHÉFF; MINISTER OF COMMERCE.
8. VICE-ADMIRAL GRIGOROVICH; MINISTER OF MARINE.

9. M. SABLÉ; CHIEF PROCURATOR OF THE HOLY SYNOD.
10. M. STCHEGLOVITOFF; MINISTER OF JUSTICE.
11. M. KASSO; MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
12. GENERAL BARON DE FRIEDERICKS; MINISTER OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD AND IMPERIAL DOMAINS.

We give on this page photographs of Ministers of the Emperor, men who are doing everything that within them lies to uphold the greatness of Russia. Technically, the whole legislative, executive, and judicial power in Russia is united in the Emperor, who still bears the title "Autocrat," whose will is law. In addition, there are the Elective State

Council or Duma, the Council of the Empire, the Committee of Ministers, the Council of Ministers, the Ruling Senate, and the Holy Synod. Further, the Emperor has two private Cabinets—one concerned with public instruction of girls and administering institutions established by the Empress Marie, mother of Nicholas I.; and the other with charity.

those events. An important feature of the Russian Budget is the amount of surplus or Free Balance of receipts over expenditure, which surplus is reserved by the Imperial Treasury, in order to be able, without increasing the National Debt, to provide against the failure of the harvest, by supplying seed-corn and food for the peasantry, to meet extraordinary expenditure on railways, public works, etc., and deficits in bad financial years without imposing additional taxation.

The Free Balance is thus the index to the state of the Russian Imperial finances. From 1901 to 1904, when the war came with Japan, the Free Balance increased from £10,500,000 to £38,130,000. The first year of the war reduced this to £6,190,000 and a year later the Budget showed a deficit of £15,800,000. With the declaration of peace there was again a Free Balance, rising in 1910 to £10,700,000, in 1911 to £34,000,000, and at the beginning of the present year (1912) to over £40,000,000.

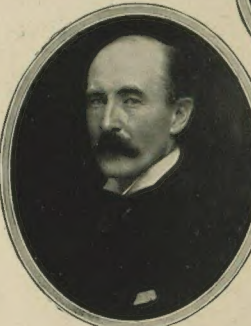
These figures are the more remarkable in that since 1907 the Budget has had an annual average increase of £8,000,000. Nor has this steadily rising revenue been the result of the imposition of new taxes, or the natural growth of the population. It is the outcome of the growing prosperity of the country as the result of the development of its natural resources. This is further shown by the increase in the deposits at the State

Britain has barely held its own, Germany has forged ahead. From 1893 to 1909, British imports into Russia increased only



Photo, Kate Pragnell.

COUNCILLOR AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, ST. PETERSBURG: MR. HUGH JAMES O'BRIEN, C.B., C.V.O. Sir George Buchanan went to St. Petersburg in 1910 with a high reputation, gained, more particularly, in Rome, Berlin, Sofia, and the Hague; while as a younger diplomat he knew also Tokio, Vienna, Berne, and Darmstadt. He is as popular as he is able. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, served his country diplomatically at Berlin, Peking, Constantinople, Athens, Teheran, Buda-



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

ONE WHO DID MUCH TO FOSTER THE FRIENDLY FEELING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN: SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON, Bt., P.C., G.C.B., ETC. BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT ST. PETERSBURG FROM 1905 UNTIL 1910.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

A DIPLOMAT WHO IS DOING MUCH TO ENCOURAGE CORDIALITY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN: SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, P.C., G.C.V.O., ETC., BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ST. PETERSBURG.

pest, Bulgaria, Morocco, Madrid, and Russia, before coming home to take up his present appointment. Mr. O'Brien, now Councillor at St. Petersburg, has served also at Washington and in Paris.

from £12,434,000 to £13,475,000, while German imports into Russia increased by 370 per cent., rising from £10,600,000 in 1893 to £37,570,000 in 1909. The following table shows the trade between Russia and Great Britain—

	Exports to Great Britain.	Imports from Great Britain.
1899	£12,920,000	£12,950,000
1900	14,500,000	12,710,000
1901	15,680,000	10,300,000
1902	18,910,000	9,920,000
1903	21,820,000	11,390,000
1904	23,040,000	10,340,000
1905	24,920,000	9,740,000
1906	22,540,000	10,570,000
1907	22,850,000	11,490,000
1908	22,050,000	12,030,000
1909	28,890,000	12,790,000
1910	31,500,000	15,350,000



THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE: M. AKIMOFF.

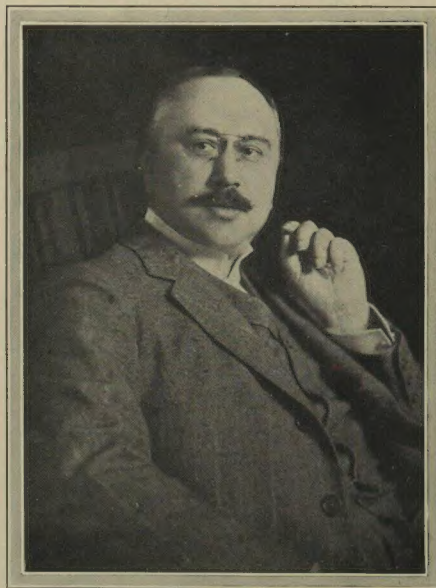
Savings Bank, which rose by £850,000 in 1909, by £1,200,000 in 1910, while last year showed a still further steady rise. Banking statistics show the same growth, deposits in the State Bank in 1910 being 27 per cent. over those of the previous year.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

During the five years 1900-1904, the exports from Russia averaged £86,920,000, and the imports £63,400,000. In the next quinquennial period, 1905-1909, the average total per annum rose to £105,060,000, the exports being £113,020,000 and imports £82,000,000. In 1910 (the last year for which figures are available), the exports from Russia amounted to £144,830,000 and imports £108,540,000—a total of £253,370,000.

That is to say, between 1900 and 1910 the exports from Russia were doubled, while the imports increased by 73 per cent.

With this great expansion of Russian commerce, Great Britain has not kept pace. From the time of Elizabeth down to fifty years ago, British merchants were predominant in that they were the pioneers of Russian trade. Political differences between the two countries; and, above all, the British manufacturer's or merchant's refusal to adapt his business methods to his customers' needs and conditions, have caused Great Britain's trade with Russia to be little more than maintained, despite the enormous increase in the latter country's activity. While



DIRECTOR OF THE SPECIAL CHANCELLERY OF CREDIT: M. LEONIDE DAVYDOFF.

Mr. Davydoff, who, amongst other posts of distinction, holds that of Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, is one of the most important assistants of the Minister of Finance. He is a strong supporter of the friendship which exists between Russia and this country; and we are much indebted to him for help given during the preparation of this Supplement.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR BRITAIN.

The most important item in the figures given above of Russian exports into Great Britain is that of food-stuffs—wheat, butter, eggs, poultry, etc. In the ten years 1900-1910, the value of these has more than doubled.

Both to Russia and Great Britain the corn harvest of the Russian Empire is a great factor. In the last thirty years the total exports of grain from Russia have risen to the value of £83,000,000, or more than half of the whole Russian exports. This, however, represents only a small proportion of Russia's capacity for the production of grain when the present primitive methods of agriculture and the antiquated, uneconomic handling of grain are superseded by modern principles of cultivation, with up-to-date machinery and selection

of seed, and an organised system for the collection, handling, storage, and shipment of the grain, such as exist in Canada and the Argentine.

With the extension of railways the means of collection and distribution of agricultural produce are being provided throughout Russia. One instance of this is the creation within almost the last ten years of a vast exportation of butter, eggs, and poultry from Russia to England, as an outcome of the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Few English people yet realise to what extent they are now dependent upon Russia for butter and eggs. Almost throughout Siberia creameries have been established on the Danish



Photo, Bulla.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA: M. M. V. RODZIANKO.

model. Here the milk is brought in by farmers, it is made into butter, which is collected at central places, and three times a week the butter is carried by the railway in refrigerated cars to the Baltic ports, where it is held in cold storage pending shipment to England. Russia thus exports more than 500,000 casks of butter to England per annum.

In the same way the poultry-yards of Russia supply England with an inconceivable number of eggs, collected and stored and conveyed in cold storage. From the one port of Riga alone England imports over 700,000,000 eggs a year. In all, the value of the eggs exported from Russia last year amounted to £7,000,000, while poultry for the table added £1,500,000. The export of pork is a recent departure, as also that of fruit from the semi-tropical regions of Turkestan, whence it is carried in refrigerated cars for the three weeks' journey by rail and steamship to London.

RAILWAYS.

These agricultural developments are obviously dependent upon, and inspired by, means of transport, which assumes the greatest importance in a country so vast as Russia. Throughout the Empire the railways, with few exceptions, have been built and are worked by the State, mainly, in the first instance, with regard to military or administrative requirements, and only subsidiarily as

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TRUE TYPES OF THE RUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY: LEADERS OF SOCIETY.

PAINTING REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST, MR. PHILIP A. DE LASZLO; PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOISSONNAS AND EGGLE, CIOLINA, AND LAFAYETTE.



1. WIFE OF THE FIRST AIDE-DE-CAMP OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; PRINCESS OLGA ORLOFF.

2. WIFE OF COUNT ALEXANDER SHEREMETIEFF, MAJOR-GENERAL A LA SUITE; COUNTESS MARIE SHEREMETIEFF.

3. WIDOW OF MAJOR-GENERAL COUNT SHOUVALOFF; COUNTESS ELIZABETH SHOUVALOFF.

4. WIFE OF THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES; COUNTESS ORLOFF DAVIDOFF.

Before her marriage Princess Olga Orloff was known as Princess Beloselsky. Mr. Philip A. de Laszlo's portrait of her, here reproduced by courtesy of the artist, was exhibited in the Paris Salon. Countess Marie Sheremetieff was born Countess Heyden; Countess Elizabeth Shouvaloff, Princess Bariatsky; Countess Orloff Davidoff, de Staal.

commercial factors. Yet the increase of railway mileage has been remarkable. In 1883, there were only 15,191 miles of railway in Russia. By 1900 the total was 33,425 miles; and today the railway system of the Russian Empire consists of 45,000 miles of track. In the ten years 1892-1901, nearly 14,000 miles of railway were constructed, this including the gigantic Trans-Siberian line, of which the first section was opened in 1895, and the whole completed in 1901. Alike in its conception and its accomplishment, the construction of this line, which binds together Europe and Asia with lines of steel, is a worthy illustration of the Russian genius for foresight and action.

In almost every direction throughout the Empire railways are projected to link together or to open up important centres. The Trans-Siberian line, originally laid as a single track, is now being doubled, to facilitate greater ease in working and higher speed. Branch railways are also being constructed to cities and districts on either side of the line, which is developing Siberia as the trans-continental railways have developed and opened up Canada. Apart from its agricultural, or rather pastoral, opportunities, Siberia has rich mineral areas. About Tomsk and Barnaul are great deposits of copper, iron, and coal; through which district a railway is to be built. Again, there is copper in the Province of Akmolinsk, coal in the Kusnetsk basin, and on every hand areas rich in minerals or of great agricultural or pastoral wealth awaiting only the building of railways for their development, and the transport of their products.

So clearly does the Russian Government recognise the importance of the construction of further railways that not only is it energetically pursuing, under the administration of M. Kokovtsoff, the brilliant Minister of Finance, its policy of extension, but it is also inviting the formation of private companies to take up concessions for the construction and working of new lines. The Amur railway alone will require most of the Government appropriation for railways for some years in the programme of new railways, which lays down as a minimum the construction of over 2600 miles per annum. Under the law of 1905, authorising and facilitating the construction of railways in

Russia by public companies and private capital, concessions were granted between 1908 and 1910 for the construction of some 2000 miles of railway, and of this mileage over 1200 miles are already in construction. Nearly 8·7 per cent.

agricultural and mineral areas of Russia cannot be fully developed until they are accessible by railway.

MINERALS.

The variety of minerals in Russia is only equalled by the extent. In the production of petroleum Russia is a most important contributor to the world's supply.

The oil-fields of Baku are too famous to need more than a passing mention, while the recent discoveries in the Maikop district have excited the widest interest.

Both European and Asiatic Russia possess extensive and rich coal-fields. In particular, the anthracite beds in Donetz, near the Sea of Azov, must be named, the output already exceeding 2,300,000 tons a year. In all, during 1910 (the last year for which full statistics are available), the output of coal from the chief centres amounted to over 22,500,000 tons. The enormous coal-fields of Asiatic Russia have still to be fully developed. Most of the deposits have not been worked, chiefly on account of lack of railways for transport. Yet in the Amur territory 169,000 tons were raised last year from the Sutchan field, and in Caucasia, 38,000 tons; while there are large and valuable coal deposits in Sakhalin, and extensive seams near the Black Sea still await commercial development.

COPPER, STEEL, AND IRON.

The full mineral wealth of Russia still awaits discovery. During the last ten years the output of copper has been increased three-fold, which is more than half as much as that of the world's increase in production during the same period. Among the countries producing copper, Russia holds an important place, while the immediate future promises a still larger output as the result of the more thorough survey of the country, of the construction of railways (which will enable deposits to be worked), and of modern metallurgical methods for the reduction of ores. The output of copper in Russia steadily rose to 22,600 tons in 1910, but this was insufficient to meet the demands of the home market, which amounted to over 29,000 tons, though copper-producing companies in Russia have a practical monopoly as the result of the duty of £33 per ton on all copper imported into the Empire.

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Photo. E.N.A.

"ONE OF THE MOST FANTASTIC ARCHITECTURAL CREATIONS IN EXISTENCE": THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. BASIL THE BEHEADED (AND THE PLACE ROUGE), MOSCOW. The Cathedral of St. Basil the Beheaded was begun in 1555 by an Italian architect who "applied in it, in new combinations, the principles of the old Russo-Byzantine builders." The general outline takes pyramidal form; and there are eleven bulb-shaped domes on high drums, each differing from the other in colour and in surface-ornament. Further, there are varied projecting porches with lofty pyramidal roofs. Of these, one is a belfry.



Photo. E.N.A.

THE STAGE AND THE RUSSIAN: THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE, MOSCOW.

of the population is rural, and the average number of inhabitants is only 5·85 per square mile. These figures show not only the almost unlimited room for the expansion of the Russian nation, but also the great need of and opportunity for the construction of railways through hitherto neglected districts. Many rich



Photo. E.N.A.

THE ENCLOSURE WHICH CONTAINS THE IMPERIAL PALACE, CATHEDRALS, A MONASTERY, A CONVENT, AN ARSENAL, AND THE GREAT BELL: IN THE KREMLIN, THE CITADEL OF MOSCOW.

Within the Kremlin, which is about a mile and a half round, and fortified, are the Imperial Palaces, the Miracle Monastery, the Ascension Convent, the Cathedrals of the Assumption, the Archangel Michael, and the Annunciation, the Great Bell, and the Arsenal. The walls date from 1492.

ART FROM THE TSAR'S DOMINIONS: RUSSIAN PICTURES.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 3, 5 AND 6 BY W. E. GRAY.



1. "WITH THE BORZOIS."—BY FRENZ.

2. "FORTUNE-TELLING." BY KONSTANTIN E. MAKOVSKY.

3. "A RUSSIAN BEAUTY BEFORE A LOOKING-GLASS."
BY KONSTANTIN E. MAKOVSKY.

4. "TO THE WEDDING."—BY VLADIMIR
MAKOVSKY.

5. "HEAD OF A PEASANT OF THE WITEBSK GOVERNMENT
(MOUJIK)."—BY VLADIMIR MAKOVSKY.

6. "AT THE CIRCUS."—BY A. A. BUCHKURI.

7. "BLESSING THE WATER."—BY HUK-KRAVCHENKO.

The pictures here reproduced figured in the Russian Art Exhibition held, in 1910, at the Doré Galleries, by whose courtesy our photographs were taken. In all, there were some three hundred and fifty exhibits, by a hundred Russian painters and sculptors. The following societies were represented: The Peredvishnaia (Touring) Society, the Imperial Academy of

Fine Arts, the St. Petersburg Society of Artists, the Russian Society of Water-Colour Painters, the Society of Kuindje, the Moscow Union of Painters, the Russian Society of Mutual Help, and the Russian Corporation of Artists. The exhibition may consequently be said to have been thoroughly representative of modern Russian art.

In relation to the high and increasing price of copper, the undeveloped Russian areas are important.

Not gold, but platinum, is the most costly of metals, its price being more than twice that of gold. The major part of the world's supply of platinum is obtained from Russia, where the richest deposits are in the Ural Mountains. The production of platinum in Russia exceeded 175,000 ounces in 1910, being an increase of over 11,000 ounces on the previous year.

Both the Ural Mountains and Southern Russia are rich in iron ores, as also Central Russia and Poland. The development of iron-smelting was initiated by Peter the Great, and after fluctuating fortunes is now progressing under the influence of the demand for iron and steel brought about by the general advance and prosperity of the country.

FORESTS AND TIMBER.

Russia stands first among the countries of the world in the export of timber. More than a quarter of the whole empire consists of forest land, of which 90 per cent. is State property. In all, the forests of Russia amount to 1700 million acres, of which the great part, by reason of its present remoteness, has not yet been touched.

This vast timber wealth of Russia is being developed under careful Government direction. Schools of Forestry for the training of officers and woodmen have been opened in many provinces, while the cutting of timber and the replanting of trees are the care of the Forestry Department, which has in its charge over 50,000,000 acres of forest. This area is being extended year by year in accordance with the law promulgated by the Duma in 1908, which provides that all the State forests in European Russia and the Caucasus shall be prospected before 1918, and the forests in Siberia and Central Asia by 1928. This will involve the prospecting of 1,500,000 acres, while the Government, by loans and grants, encourages the exploitation, development, and conservation of forests in private ownership.

During the twenty years ending 1906, the net revenue from the State forests rose from £900,000 in 1886 to £4,800,000

1905-09, Russia exported timber to the average value of £11,000,000 per annum. In 1909, the actual figures were £13,200,000, and for 1910, £14,500,000. Under the



Photo. E.N.A.
LITERALLY A BROAD WAY OF RUSSIA:
THE BOULEVARD STAIRS, ODESSA.

During the year 1910, thirty-seven British steam-vessels entered in the foreign trade of Odessa with cargo, and five in ballast; while seventy-one cleared with cargo and three in ballast.

progressive policy now being followed for the utilisation of its enormous forest lands (the largest possessed by any country in Europe), Russia will show a still further advance. Little or nothing has yet been done for the development in Russia of the wood-pulp industry, now the chief source of the world's ever-increasing demand for paper. There is also a rapid growth, both in the demand for and prices of timber. The enormous forests of Russia are, therefore, an actual and still



Photo. E.N.A.
ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE FEATURES
OF RUSSIA'S GREAT SEAPORT ON THE
BLACK SEA: THE SABANSKY BRIDGE
AT ODESSA.

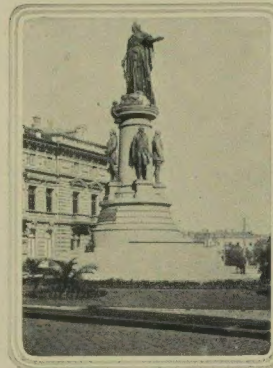


Photo. E.N.A.
IN MEMORY OF THE SOVEREIGN FOR
WHOM VOLTAIRE SAID, "LIGHT NOW
COMES FROM THE NORTH": THE EM-
PERESS CATHERINE II. STATUE, ODESSA.



Photo. E.N.A.
THE MOTHER-CITY OF RUSSIA: KIEFF—A GENERAL VIEW.

Kieff, called the mother-city of Russia, was the capital of the Grand Dukes of Kieff; was sacked by the Mongols in the thirteenth century; later passed to Lithuania and Poland; and in the seventeenth century was annexed to Russia. Between 1054 and the earlier part of the twelfth century, it was looked upon as the head of the other Russian principalities.



THE RUSSIAN EAGLE IN LIVING PLANTS: IN THE GARDENS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF KIEFF.



SUGGESTING A SCENE ON THE ITALIAN LAKES: IN THE GARDENS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF KIEFF.

in 1906. In 1911 the gross revenue was estimated at £7,600,000, and for the present year at £8,400,000. For the quinquennial period

more potential source of wealth, offering an almost unlimited opportunity for profitable enterprise.

The average annual consumption of raw cotton in Russia is £25,000,000, and of this more than half is grown in Russia, where, in

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FURS.

The same policy of wise development is being followed with regard to the killing and trapping of valuable fur-bearing animals. It is from Russia that the world obtains the finest sables, fox, ermine, and other furs. In particular, Russian sables are unique in beauty and value. Owing to the large number of sables trapped and the consequent killing off of the animals, the price of the pelts has risen during the last three years by some 30 per cent. To conserve the supply the export of sables is to be prohibited until 1917. Farms have also been established in Siberia for the breeding of fur-bearing animals.

The trappers and hunters bring in the pelts to the annual fair held at Irbit from the January to March of each year, as also the great fair at Nijni Novgorod in August. Thence they are exported to London (which is the centre of the world's trade in furs) and to Germany to be dressed and sold. Even Russian merchants buy from

London the sables and other furs which are trapped in Russia. In addition to sables, marten, fox, and ermine (the most valuable furs), the pelts sold at the Irbit fair include 250,000 fitch, 600,000 marmot, 2,000,000 hare, and 6,200,000 squirrel. There is also a large trade in astrakhan, of which Bokhara alone supplies 2,000,000 skins.

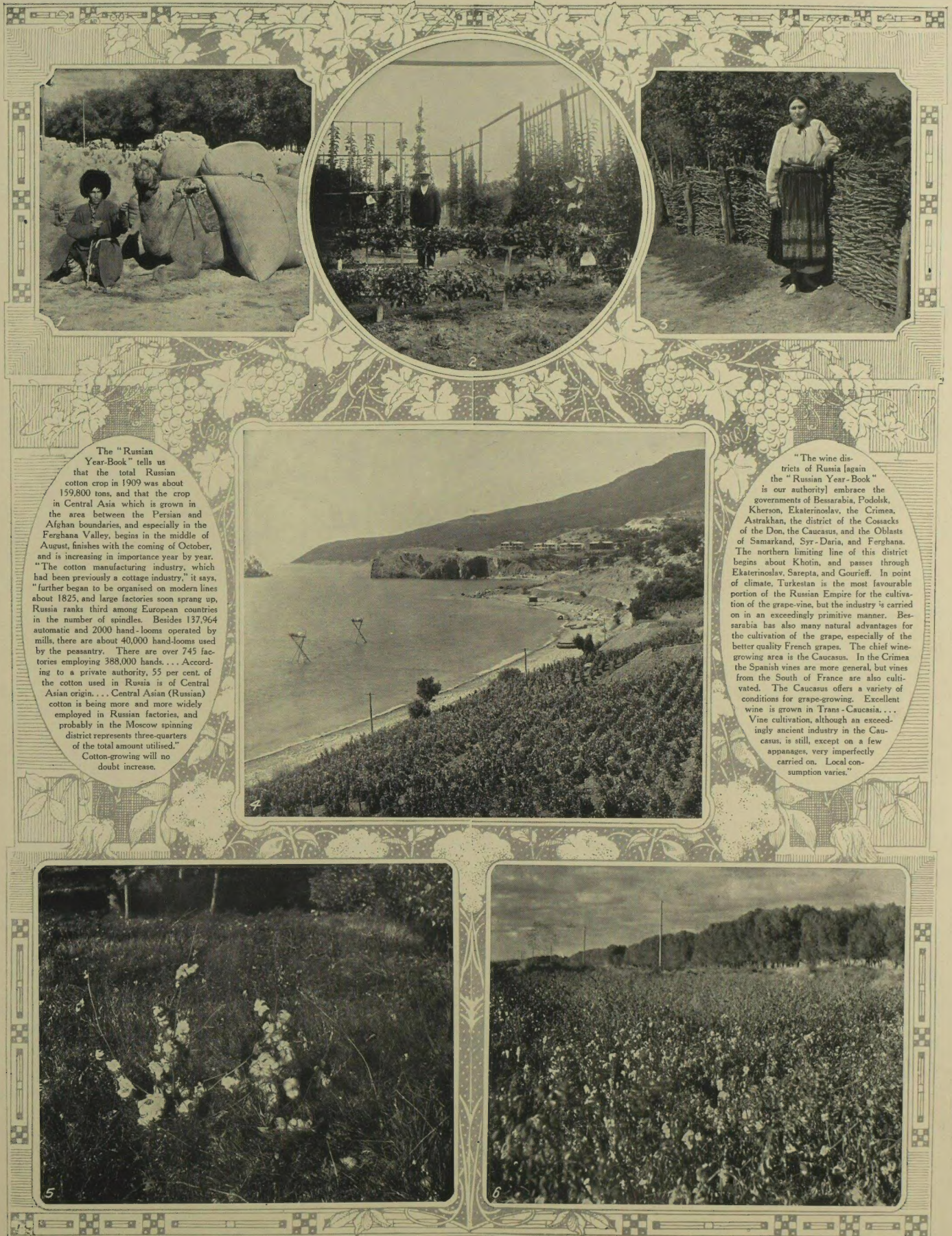
In all, Russia exports annually some £1,000,000 worth of furs in the undressed state. The exports of wild game are even

larger, amounting, it is estimated, to a total value of £6,000,000.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES— COTTON AND LINEN.

Though still in its infancy, the industrial development of Russia shows remarkable progress. Few English people are aware that the manufacture of cotton was established in Moscow as long ago as 1825, by the enterprise and under the management of Lancashire men. To-day in the number of its spindles (8,671,000). Russia is fourth among the cotton-manufacturing countries of the world. Progress is further indicated by the importation into Russia in 1910 of no less than £876,000 worth of cotton manufacturing machinery from England.

ABUNDANCE: COTTON, THE GRAPE-VINE, AND THE ORCHARD IN RUSSIA.



The "Russian Year-Book" tells us that the total Russian cotton crop in 1909 was about 159,800 tons, and that the crop in Central Asia which is grown in the area between the Persian and Afghan boundaries, and especially in the Fergana Valley, begins in the middle of August, finishes with the coming of October, and is increasing in importance year by year. "The cotton manufacturing industry, which had been previously a cottage industry," it says, "further began to be organised on modern lines about 1825, and large factories soon sprang up. Russia ranks third among European countries in the number of spindles. Besides 137,964 automatic and 2000 hand-looms operated by the peasantry. There are over 745 factories employing 388,000 hands. . . . According to a private authority, 55 per cent. of the cotton used in Russia is of Central Asian origin. . . . Central Asian (Russian) cotton is being more and more widely employed in Russian factories, and probably in the Moscow spinning district represents three-quarters of the total amount utilised." Cotton-growing will no doubt increase.

"The wine districts of Russia again the "Russian Year-Book" is our authority] embrace the governments of Bessarabia, Podolsk, Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, the Crimea, Astrakhan, the district of the Cossacks of the Don, the Caucasus, and the Oblasts of Samarkand, Syr-Daria, and Fergana. The northern limiting line of this district begins about Khotin, and passes through Ekaterinoslav, Sarepta, and Gourieff. In point of climate, Turkestan is the most favourable portion of the Russian Empire for the cultivation of the grape-vine, but the industry is carried on in an exceedingly primitive manner. Bessarabia has also many natural advantages for the cultivation of the grape, especially of the better quality French grapes. The chief wine-growing area is the Caucasus. In the Crimea the Spanish vines are more general, but vines from the South of France are also cultivated. The Caucasus offers a variety of conditions for grape-growing. Excellent wine is grown in Trans-Caucasia. . . . Vine cultivation, although an exceedingly ancient industry in the Caucasus, is still, except on a few appanages, very imperfectly carried on. Local consumption varies."

1. COMMERCE IN MOST PICTURESQUE FORM: A TRANSPORT CAMEL LOADED WITH BALES OF COTTON, IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

2. THE FERTILITY OF BESSARABIA: AN ORCHARD TYPICAL OF MANY.

3. IN MIDDLE EUROPEAN RUSSIA: A PEASANT WOMAN OF KURSK.

4. ALMOST ITALIAN IN ASPECT: A VINEYARD ON THE SUNNY SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA.

5 AND 6. WITH PODS BURST AND THE "TREE WOOL" BREAKING FORTH: IN A COTTON-FIELD OF RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

We give here photographs which are outward and visible signs of the fertility of Russian soil, especially in Turkestan. No better witnesses to the fact can be desired. It is evident also that the growing of cotton is a most important matter in the great empire over which the Tsar rules.

Turkestan, there are vast areas of land admirably adapted by soil and climate to the production of cotton. With the provision of irrigation systems, more land will be brought under cultivation, and at no distant time Asiatic Russia should not only provide all the cotton for the empire's internal requirements, but also a surplus for export.

The cultivation of flax in Russia was established by Peter the Great, and to-day Russia produces a greater quantity of flax than any other country. In 1909, Russia exported 275,000 tons of flax, or more than 75 per cent. of the world's whole supply. Of this Great Britain imported some 61,000 tons. While the number of spindles for linen thread has decreased during the last forty years in other European countries, it has increased in Russia from 110,000 in 1870, to 400,000 in 1907. Since 1888, Russia has risen from sixth in production of linen yarn to second place, being headed only by Great Britain.

WOOL AND SILK.

With the use of the land for agriculture instead of pasture in recent years, Russia has been compelled to import increasing quantities of wool, of which, in 1910, the imports amounted to over £7,000,000. In all, the

a year. The period of training is four years, after which the Russian soldier is drafted into the Reserve. As the majority of the recruits are illiterate, their service comprises not only military training, but also education; the men

Siberia. In equipment, organisation, and training the Russian Army is being brought up to date. In valour, the Russian soldier has never lacked, adding to a stubborn resistance and unflinching loyalty rare qualities of resourcefulness and quickness.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

To the British people, the Navy of Russia is a matter of almost paternal interest, for it was to Deptford that Peter the Great, laying aside for the time his crown, came to learn ship-building, working as a carpenter in order to learn the first principles of sea-power, upon which he saw the development of his realm so largely depended. The very nature of Russia as a great trans-continental empire accentuates the value of the small seaboard she possesses on the Baltic and on the Black Sea.

While Russia's chief arm is and must always be her land forces, the importance to the country of her Navy is not underestimated, and its reorganisation and reconstruction have been taken actively in hand since the destruction of the Russian Fleet in 1906. The naval yards are being re-equipped and British builders called in for the construction of ships for the Black Sea and



IN THE TRANS-CASPIAN TERRITORY: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A RUSSIAN MILITARY CAMP AT AK-TEPE.

being taught reading, writing and other elementary branches of knowledge. In this way, the Russian Army is not only a military, but

also a great educational system.

Mention must also be made of the famous Cosacks, who form the cavalry of the Russian Army. They serve under different conditions, as, in return for being exempted from taxation, their tribes are called upon to provide recruits for eight years' training and ser-

vice with the colours. In accordance with the policy laid down in 1909, the Russian land forces have been increased from thirty-one to

the Baltic. Four battle-ships of the Dreadnought type were launched last year, to be followed by three more, while the Russian Navy

Bill provides for the improved training and an increase in the number of the officers and men.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

It is notoriously difficult for contemporaries to realise the import and value of passing events, so that still comparatively few English people are aware of the tremendous transformation and progress that have been made during the last five years in Russia. The internal disorders which threatened the nation were subdued by the Imperial Government's wise and firm policy, and the political, as no less the industrial development of the Russian Empire was placed on a broader basis by the establishment of the Duma, and the far-seeing, enlightened policy pursued by the imperial authorities.

Results are seen in the awakening and progress of Russia in every aspect of national, municipal, and industrial life. Of this the details given under the various



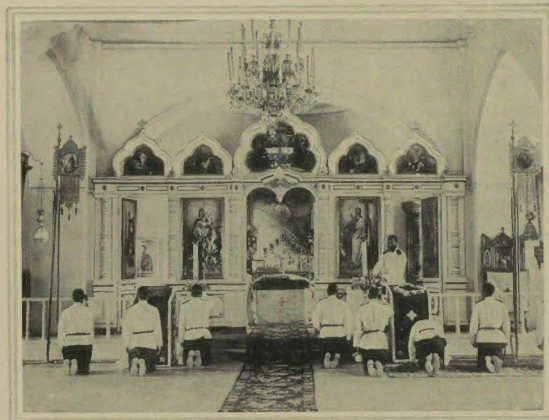
RELIGION AND THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER: THE INTERIOR OF THE GARRISON CHURCH AT ASHKABAD.

woollen manufactures of Russia consumed £20,000,000 of raw wool in 1910, an increase of £4,000,000 over that of 1900. Two-thirds of the silk manufactured in Russia (which is sixth in rank among the countries of the world) is produced from raw silk in Caucasia and Turkestan. There are great opportunities in these provinces for sericulture, which, however, still remains in a backward and neglected condition.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

To Peter the Great, Russia is indebted, as for so many other things, for the establishment of her army on a modern basis. The present law of conscription, which renders all able-bodied Russians over twenty-one years of age liable for military service, dates from 1870. The number of men thus available every year amounts to over a million. Of these, twenty years ago only some 300,000 were annually called to the colours, but since the reorganisation of the Army, carried out by the Duma in 1909, the number of recruits brought into the service now amounts to over 450,000

thirty-seven army corps. Of these, twenty-seven are stationed in European Russia, three in the Caucasus, two in Turkestan, and five in



IN THE CHURCH OF THE 6TH TURKESTAN RIFLES: SOLDIERS WORSHIPPING AT ASHKABAD.

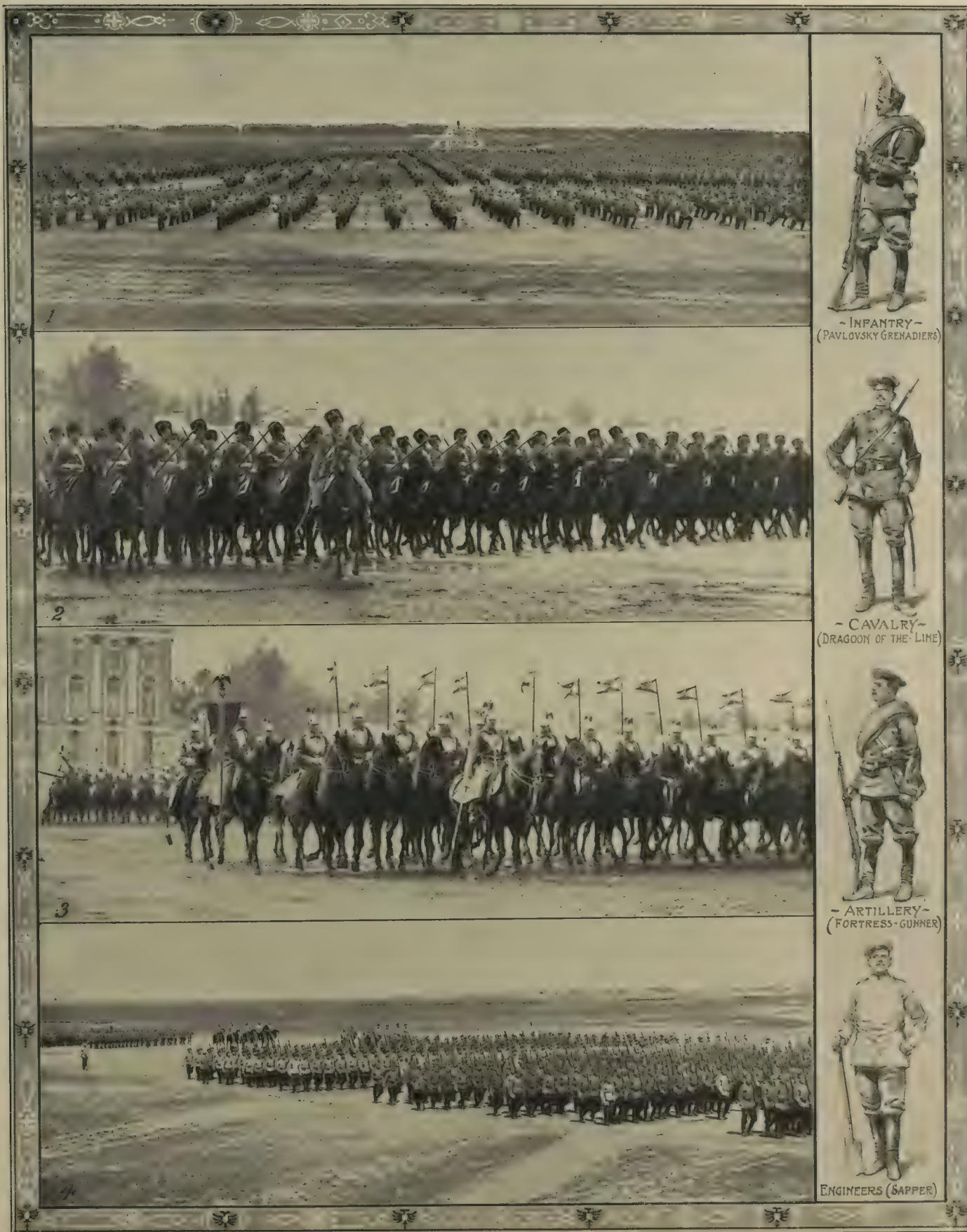


SUBJECTS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: MOHAMMEDANS IN RELIGIOUS PROCESSION AT ASHKABAD. Ashkhabad is the capital of the Russian Trans-Caspian territory, and is 135 miles from Meshed, Persia. There are large Russian barracks there. Translated, its name means "abode of love."

(Continued overleaf.)

MIGHT OF RUSSIA: MEN OF HER 1,100,000 "PEACE STRENGTH" ARMY.

DRAWINGS BY H. W. KOEKKOR; PHOTOGRAPHS BY BULLA-UNDERWOOD.



1. THE TRAINING OF RUSSIA'S MIGHTY ARMY: TROOPS AT EXERCISE.
2. AT TSARSKOE-SELO: GARDES À CHEVAL ON PARADE.
3. THE RUSSIAN "TOMMY ATKINS": INFANTRY ON PARADE.

2. MEN WHO, HOLDING THEIR LANDS BY MILITARY TENURE, ARE LIABLE TO SERVICE FOR LIFE: COSSACKS PASSING IN REVIEW BEFORE THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The peace strength of the Russian Army is 1,100,000 of all ranks. The war strength is in the neighbourhood of 4,000,000, including the Opolchéniyé, about a million, and the garrisons. "The actual field-army that might be mobilised in one spot at a given moment," says "The Russian Year-Book," "is now estimated at 2,000,000 men." Every man in the Empire is liable to be called upon to serve, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-four. "Generally

speaking, he serves for four years in the cavalry and three years in the infantry or artillery, and then is relegated to the Reserve (Zapas) for fourteen or fifteen years, during which period he undergoes two trainings of six weeks each. Service in the Opolchéniyé (Territorial Army) for five years follows till the soldier has completed his forty-third year." The Russian frontier is defended by a series of fortresses.

leadings in this article are evidence, which could be multiplied a hundred-fold did space permit. In every department the great Northern Empire is moving forward to the full utilisation of its capacities and opportunities.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH CAPITAL.

The natural wealth of Russia is colossal. What it awaits is that development which only capital can give. The pioneer part played by British merchants and traders in the opening up of Russia from the sixteenth century has been narrated, and it is unnecessary to recall the mutual political misunderstanding which, during the last century, checked the commercial relations of the two great Empires. Those international difficulties were removed by the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, since when there has followed a steady growth in business between the two countries. The opportunities for trade and for the highly profitable employment of capital in Russia have been long utilised by France and Germany, as they are now beginning to be appreciated by British merchants and investors. During the nineteenth century, the United States and the development of the British Colonies naturally received the attention of

quadrupled her imports in Russia, while those of Britain have increased only some 8 per cent. What British traders particularly require is a closer and more sympathetic study of Russian markets, and a more willing and

Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been recently established to collect information as to markets, public contracts, trade legislation. This information is given, or specific inquiries are answered, gratis on application to the Boîte postale de l'Office d'Information pour le Commerce Extérieur, Poste de la Ville, St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA FOR THE TOURIST.

Only by actually visiting the country is it possible to realise the immensity and the awaiting opportunities of Russia. To the traveller and tourist on recreation and holiday bent it offers a variety of scenery, experiences, and change to be found nowhere else in Europe. Whether it is St. Petersburg in winter or Moscow with its age-long charm and distinction, or the Caucasus, which in a few years will rank foremost among the playgrounds of Europe, or the Crimean Riviera, or the almost endless facilities which Russia offers for sport (bear, wolf, elk, reindeer, or smaller game shooting), or the great fairs at Nijni Novgorod, Irbit, Tjumen, or Atbasar (where Europe and Asia meet annually to exchange and barter their merchandise), Russia is a land of amazing and ever new experiences to even the most blasé traveller.



SHOOTING A BIRD ONCE ALMOST EXTINCT IN GREAT BRITAIN:

A BAG OF CAPERCAILLIE, IN RUSSIA.

The capercaillie is the finest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe; and a cock will weigh as much as twelve or thirteen pounds. For a time it was almost extinct in Great Britain; now it has come into its own again.



ICE-YACHTING NEAR ST. PETERSBURG:
SOME SPEEDY CRAFT.



DRIVEN FORWARD BY THE WIND: A SKI-RUNNER
UNDER SAIL NEAR ST. PETERSBURG.



WINTER SPORT IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF
ST. PETERSBURG: ICE-YACHTS.

British traders and capitalists. To-day Russia presents similar openings for Great Britain.

For the building of railways, the construction of engineering works, for municipal development, the extension of industries, and the exploitation of its great mineral wealth, there are unlimited opportunities for the safe and highly remunerative employment of capital. The possibilities of Siberia alone are not yet dreamed of; the near future will show a development there as amazing as that of Canada during the last quarter of a century.

Everywhere in Russia the British are held in high esteem, for there is a close affinity in temperament between the Briton and the Russian. Every consideration and the warmest welcome have been accorded to the efforts of British enterprise to extend its business in Russia, and by the establishment of banking and financial corporations to afford that assistance and knowledge the absence of which has hitherto been no small handicap to British merchants trading in Russia. A Russo-British Chamber of Commerce has been established in St. Petersburg, under the presidency of the Russian Minister of Commerce and the sympathetic recognition of the Throne.

The opportunities for trade in Russia are great, as is shown by the fact that during the last twenty years Germany has nearly

flexible adaptation of their methods to Russian requirements. In particular, there is the need of some knowledge of the Russian



AN IMPERIAL AND POPULAR SPORT IN RUSSIA: THE BEAR-HUNTERS
AND THEIR BAG.

language and the issue of catalogues, price-lists, etc., in Russian, with English weights, measures, and prices rendered into their Russian equivalents. A department of the

RUSSIA AND BRITAIN.

In this necessarily rapid survey it has been possible only to indicate the most outstanding incidents in the history of Russia. There naturally follows, as the outcome of the creation of a homogeneous Empire, the utilisation of its vast natural resources and the development of trade. The great industrial and commercial progress of the last few years is no more than an indication of the still greater development and advance of Russia in trade and industry in the near future. Commercially, Russia may be said to be in its infancy; the industrial opportunities awaiting development are innumerable; and no two Empires have greater and more interests in common than have Russia and Britain. Both are of vast area and population. Each is an Asiatic as well as a great European Power. Peace, development, and the growth of closer relationships are to their mutual advantage. Commercially, while Britain seeks openings for the remunerative investment of capital, the need of Russia for railways, public works, and the development of its mineral and other natural resources offers opportunity for British enterprise; and, while Britain will find new markets for her manufactures in Russia, Russia in turn is a new and little more than an untouched field for the supply of raw materials required by British industries.

SPORT FOR THE RUSSIAN "GUN": BEAR, REINDEER, ELK, AND WOLF.



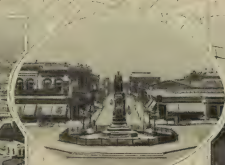
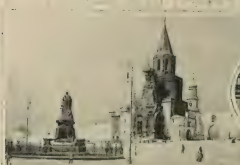
1. SHOT SOME SIXTY MILES FROM ST. PETERSBURG; A FINE BEAR KILLED BY COUNTESS SOLLOGOOB.
2. ONE OF THE TWO KINDS FOUND IN RUSSIA; A REINDEER SHOT BY BARON DE DRUGGEN.
3. THE AWAKENING; A BEAR EMERGING FROM ITS LAIR AFTER THE PERIOD OF HIBERNATION.
4. BROUGHT DOWN WITH A RIGHT AND LEFT; ELKS KILLED BY COUNT SOLLOGOOB, ABOUT SIXTY MILES FROM ST. PETERSBURG.
5. KILLED ABOUT SIXTY MILES FROM ST. PETERSBURG; A WOLF SHOT BY M. ALEX RAEVSKY.

It need scarcely be said that Russia provides ample opportunity for sport, and especially for the "gun" who likes his hunting to have a spice of adventure about it. Bear, deer, wolf all make excellent quarry, and are but few of many animals which may be "bagged" in the

Tsar's great dominion. It will be noted, not without interest, that three of our photographs were taken within sixty miles of St. Petersburg. With reference to the middle photograph, it may be mentioned that in several species of bears only the females hibernate.

CENTRES OF A SEVENTH OF THE LAND-SURFACE OF THE WORLD: GREAT CITIES OF RUSSIA'S VAST EMPIRE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY E.N.A.



1. ONCE THE CAPITAL OF AN IMPORTANT TARTAR KHANATE, KAZAN—THE ALEXANDER II MEMORIAL AND CHURCH.
2. A TRADING CENTRE OF NOTE, SARATOV—A VIEW FROM THE VOLGA.
3. WHERE MUCH OIL IS FOUND, BAKU—A GENERAL VIEW.
4. OCCUPIED BY A RUSSIAN GARRISON SINCE 1799, TIFLIS—A VIEW SHOWING THE BURGESS OF THE PERI QUARTER.
5. THE CHIEF PORT OF THE DON; ROSTOV-ON-DON—THE ALEXANDER II MONUMENT.
6. FIFTH CITY OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN POPULATION, RIGA—A PANORAMIC VIEW FROM THE RIVER.
7. THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF EASTERN SIBERIA, IRKUTSK—THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL STREET.
8. A GREAT NAVAL STATION, VLADIVOSTOK—A GENERAL VIEW.
9. ON THE SOUTH COAST OF THE CHINESE LIVADIA—THE IMPERIAL SUMMER PALACE.
10. THE OLD CAPITAL OF LITHUANIA, VILNA—PIELGIMIS BEFORE THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.
11. ANNEXED TO RUSSIA IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, VILNA—THE ANNUAL CARPET FAIR IN THE KREML.
12. THE CAPITAL OF POLAND; WARSAW—THE VISTULA AND THE PRAGUE SUBURB.
13. A FAVORITE PLEASURE PLACE, WARSAW—THE ROMAN THEATRE IN THE LAKING GARDENS.
14. IN A LITTLE RUSSIAN "GOVERNMENT", KHARKOV—A GENERAL VIEW IN THE CITY.
15. IN HIS AN APPEAR OF A FEW DAYS, NOW A GREAT CITY, KISHINEV—A GENERAL VIEW.
16. ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER, BREST-LITOVSK—THE RAILWAY STATION.
17. A CENTRE OF MANUFACTURE, TULA—A VIEW SHOWING THE SMALL ARMS AND CANNON FACTORY IN THE FOREGROUND.
18. THE CAPITAL OF FINLAND, HELSINKI—THE VIEW FROM THE FIRE-HALL TOWER.
19. IN THE CHIEF MANUFACTURING CENTRE OF POLAND, LODZ—A FINE STREET.

To the average Englishman who has not travelled in Russia, most of the great cities here illustrated are probably little more than names. These interesting photographs will enable him, not only to form a more vivid idea of the places in question, but also to realize something of the vastness of the Russian Empire's dominions, and the variety and extent of the industrial life of the numerous great cities which it contains. With a few exceptions, the cities illustrated on these pages all possess more than a hundred thousand inhabitants. Their respective populations are given in the last edition of "The Statesman's Year-Book" as follows: In European Russia proper—Riga, 318,400; Kharkov, 205,315; Saratov, 127,882; Vilna, 167,050; Kazan, 161,565; Ekaterinodar, 156,511; Amakhan, 156,841; Kishinev, 127,487; Rostov-on-Don, 122,189; Tula, 100,291; in Poland—Warsaw, 764,854; Lodz, 312,516; in Finland—Helsinki, 120,844; in the Caucasus—Tiflis, 106,635; Baku, 177,777; in Siberia—Vladivostok, 99,164; Irkutsk, 72,697; Leningrad (see Photograph p.) is a small town on the south coast of the Crimea, with a population of about 5,000. The Russian Empire comprises a seventh of the land-surface of the world. The total population has been recently estimated as nearly 140,000,000. Of this number nearly 110,000,000 are in European Russia proper; the rest in Poland, Finland, the Caucasus, Siberia, and Central Asia.

BRITISH CAPITAL & RUSSIA: THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRUST.



Photo, Russell.

CHAIRMAN OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRUST AND
THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN BANK: MR. C. B. CRISP.

NOT so many years ago, Russia and England appeared to be committed for indefinite time to the pursuit of conflicting policies involving estrangement and mutual distrust. The average Englishman's ignorance of all things Russian was equalled by the indifference the haughty Russian exhibited towards such lack of knowledge. True, the individual Englishman and Russian, when brought together, were the best of friends, and discovered in each other characteristics which made for mutual goodwill and esteem.

The Britisher, consciously or unconsciously, expresses his national sentiments and his regard for other nations in terms of trade, as shown by his investments and the value he puts upon the securities emitted by the other party.

France had need of Russia, and sought with open mind to discover what Russia could offer in exchange for French money and for French moral and material support. French statesmen and French bankers were satisfied with the result of their inquiries, and a substantial part of the enormous wealth possessed by France to-day is due to the vast profit which French investments in Russia have earned.

While the Franco-Russian *entente* was being consolidated, the relations between England and France were still strained, and Englishmen at that time did not hesitate to deride the Frenchman's faith in Russia, and to predict loss. For many years the English investor avoided almost everything Russian. Oddly enough, those who made constant losses out of going "bears" of Russian securities persisted in such transactions, due doubtless to ingrained prejudice and characteristic British pluck.

As financial relations between England and Russia dwindled, and trading and loan transactions between France, Germany, and Russia expanded, our determination to see nothing but evil in things Russian did not slacken, but tended rather to increase. Some few individuals, however, were found to entertain the belief that a properly directed effort would produce a striking result. They urged their friends in Russia to join them in the flotation of a loan. It was pointed out that such a transaction might do much to help the improved relations then coming into existence.

In the end the Armavir-Touapsé Railway loan was floated on the London market at the price of 90, and guaranteed by a powerful group. The issue proved to be a success, and the price of the bonds gradually appreciated until to-day they are quoted at 100.

Among the guarantors of the loan named were some who, like Mr. Almeric Paget, M.P., desired to bring into existence a permanent organisation to deal with similar business. The Anglo-Russian Trust was accordingly formed, with a nominal capital of £1,000,000, the first issue of capital, which was no more than £100,000, being provided by the founders and their immediate friends.

The Trust has amply justified the anticipations of its founders, and it has done much to educate the English public. Much of the widespread interest taken by so many influential persons nowadays in Russia is

Municipal Loans. (2) Underwriting Capital Issues for Russian Railways, Docks, Harbours, Water, Drainage, Lighting and Public Works generally; and (3) Investments in approved Russian Securities.

That the founders were justified in forming the Trust with the objects named, is shown by its record since its formation, and by the position which high-class Russian securities at present enjoy here. In addition to forming the Anglo-Russian Bank at the commencement of 1911 with a capital of £1,200,000, the Trust has, since its inception, introduced several important Government Guaranteed Railway and Municipal Loans to the London Market, totalling a sum of £6,291,700.

In the case of Municipal Loans, such as the City of Baku 5 per Cent. Gold Loan, which was the Trust's first transaction after incorporation, the interests of the investing public are safeguarded very efficiently.

No Russian Municipal Loan can be issued without the sanction of the Council of Ministers of the Empire. This sanction is only given after the position, prospects, and general character of the works to be executed by the Municipality in question have been thoroughly examined. The Russian Railway Loans introduced by the Trust enjoy the guarantee of the Imperial Government both as to principal and interest.

The Trust has issued the following loans—

	£
November, 1909.	
City of Baku	
5 per cent. Bonds	800,000
May, 1910, Wolmar Railway	
4½ per cent. Bonds (guaranteed by the Province of Livonia)	179,880
October, 1910, Troitzk and Kokand-Namangan Imperial Russian Government	
Guaranteed 4½ per cent. Bonds	998,060
May, 1911, City of Baku 5 per cent. Bonds	500,000
October, 1911, City of Baku 5 per cent. Bonds	500,000
October, 1911, Black Sea Kuban Railway Imperial Russian Government	
Guaranteed 4½ per cent. Bonds	1,913,760
March, 1912, Kakhétian Railway Imperial Russian Government	
4½ per cent. Bonds	1,400,000

The capital of the Anglo-Russian Trust, Ltd., is £1,000,000 divided into 500,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. For the two completed years of its existence the dividend paid has been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The Chairman of the Trust is Mr. C. B. Crisp, and the Board includes the Hon. Frederic W. Anson, Mr. Harry E. Brittain, Mr. Charles Seymour Grenfell, Mr. Robert Logan, Mr. Almeric Paget, M.P., and Mr. George P. Sechiari.



Photo, London Stereoscopic Co.

THE LONDON HEADQUARTERS OF AN IMPORTANT CONCERN: THE OFFICE OF THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRUST,
6, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.

undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Trust and those responsible for its management.

The original Prospectus of the Trust stated that the principal objects of the Trust were to be—(1) The negotiation of Russian Government Guaranteed and

PICTURESQUE AGRICULTURE: REAPING AND SOWING IN RUSSIA.

THE LOWER PHOTOGRAPH BY VOIKOFF.



1. THE LIFE RELIGIOUS AND IN THE OPEN: NUNS HAYMAKING IN THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVGOROD.

The government of Novgorod has agriculture and cattle-breeding of some moment, considerable fisheries in its lakes, and includes St. Petersburg. Its capital, Novgorod, which is 119 miles south of the capital, was of exceptional importance in the fourteenth century, entered into the Hansa, and held its independence against the Swedes and the Germans. The Moscow

2. SHIPS OF THE DESERT AIDING IN THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL: SOWING SEEDS WITH CAMEL-TEAMS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMARA.

Tsar, Ivan IV., devastated it in 1570. The Kreml contains many interesting relics of the eleventh century, notably the Cathedral of St. Sophia and Yaroslav's Tower. The government of Samara is in South-Eastern Russia, on the left bank of the Lower Volga. It is valuable for its agriculture, and exports much grain. Further, it has active trade and shipping,

THE CITY PETER THE GREAT FOUNDED, CUTTING TURF WITH A SOLDIER'S SPADE: ST. PETERSBURG, THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY AVANZO (1, 4, AND 6) AND BULLA (5 AND 8); DRAWINGS BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HANSEN FROM THE FULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "ST. PETERSBURG," REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, THE PUBLISHERS.



1. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS THOROUGHFARES IN THE WORLD, THE NEVSKY PROSPECT, THE PRINCIPAL STREET OF ST. PETERSBURG. 2. BEFORE THE DAYS OF ELECTRIC TRAMS, A SPIRITED SCENE IN THE NEVSKY PROSPECT.

3. FARE, ONE HALFPENNY, A PUBLIC SLEDGE IN ST. PETERSBURG. 4. WITH A STATUE OF THE FAMOUS EMPRESS, CATHERINE SQUARE.

An extremely interesting account of the foundation of the Russian capital is given in "St. Petersburg"; painted by F. de Hansen; described by G. Dobson. "On May 16, 1703," we read, "Peter the Great . . . cut the first turf in the centre of Yanni-sari and buried a stone casket containing relics of St. Andrew the Apostle, and a few gold coins. Having turned up a couple of rods with a soldier's spade, he placed one on the other in the form of a cross, and commanded a cathedral to be built here, within the walls of a fortress, dedicated to the Apostles Peter and Paul." Describing modern St. Petersburg and its traffic, the same writer says: "The most remarkable of the new features of outdoor life in St. Petersburg are those resulting from the successful operation of the new electric trams,

5. THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL, THE EMPEROR LEADING THE EMPRESS THROUGH THE BALL-ROOM AT A COURT BALL. 6. FROM THE NEVA: THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. ISAAC AND ADMIRALTY BUILDING.

7. WITH 126 PILARS, LIKE ST. PETER'S AT ROME, KAZAN CATHEDRAL. 8. ANOTHER SCENE IN ST. PETERSBURG'S CHIEF THOROUGHFARE, IN THE NEVSKY PROSPECT.

which, since they began to replace the old horse-traction at the end of 1907, have accelerated locomotion to a degree little short of producing a revolution amongst easy-going pedestrians and careless droshky-drivers . . . It is not unusual to see as many as fifty or sixty trams at one time along the Nevsky Prospect, a thoroughfare as wide as Portland Place, running right through the heart of the capital for over two miles. . . . Formerly, every kind of conveyance, with few exceptions, was put upon runners in the winter. . . . All this is now being rapidly changed by . . . modern motive power." Of Court balls we read: "It is the custom of the Tsar to open the season in January by a grand ball in the great halls of the Winter Palace. This ball has generally attended by some 2000 persons."

TRADE WITH RUSSIA: VITAL FACILITIES. A GREAT FIRM'S ENTERPRISE THROUGHOUT THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE accompanying map vividly shows the enormous area of Russia and the chief points and centres of its trade and commerce from Libau and Reval on the Baltic to Vladivostok on the Pacific, from St. Petersburg in the north to Odessa on the Black Sea, and to Tashkent, Khokand, and Bokhara in the heart of Turkestan, together with all the great mid-continental centres—Kurgan, Novo-Nikolajewsk, Omsk, Barnaul, Kamen, Nijni Novgorod, Irbit, Atbasar, etc.—where Europe and Asia do business in the exchange of their respective products. Each of the squares marked on the map represents an office or agency of the firm of Messrs. Gerhard and Hey, which by its enterprise has been foremost in the development of commercial relations on modern lines between Russia and Great Britain by providing for the shipment and through carriage of goods between the two countries. In the more than fifty years since its establishment the firm has steadily extended the area of its operations until to-day, as the map shows, Messrs. Gerhard and Hey's branches and agencies cover the whole of the Russian Empire like a network. It was the first to open up, and is still the only one to provide, commercial communications with many districts in Russia, especially beyond the Ural Mountains and in Turkestan. To or from any place or part in either European or Asiatic Russia complete facilities are provided British merchants for the transport, collection, or distribution of merchandise through the London office of Messrs. Gerhard and Hey at 1-3, Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.

than a firm of shippers and carriers. Merchants in Russia prefer, for instance, all goods to be delivered free of cost. The firm accordingly quotes an inclusive charge for freight, Customs clearance, and insurance. Again, credit is the almost invariable rule of purchase in Russia, so that Messrs. Gerhard and Hey also collect bills, etc., and are able from their long experience, and through their agents at every centre, whether in European Russia or Siberia, to provide clients with all information as to payments, trade, local conditions and requirements as to packing, etc., etc.

to which in any direction or industry Messrs. Gerhard and Hey are able, through their wide connections, to give full information and advice. For, in addition to their branch offices at all leading commercial centres, the firm opens agencies at the great fairs held every year at Nijni-Novgorod, Irbit, Tumen and Atbasar. To these fairs (the greatest in the world) are brought in all the natural products, peasant goods, and manufactures of innermost Asia and of Western Europe. Attended by some 150,000 persons—Russians, Muscovites, Armenians, Turcomans, Germans, Circassians, Persians, etc., etc.—Nijni Novgorod is the greatest trade gathering in the world. Irbit again is the fair where Siberia sends its pelts and furs. At these and all other leading fairs in Russia, Messrs. Gerhard and Hey have their office for the collection and distribution of goods.

So long-established and complete is their connection with every part of Russia (best realised from the accompanying map, indicating the firm's branches throughout the empire), that it is unnecessary to emphasise the unsurpassed service which Messrs. Gerhard and Hey can render to every merchant in this country doing or desiring to do business in Russia. From other pages in this Supplement will have been perceived the opportunities which await British enterprise in the develop-

ment and extension of mutually remunerative trade with Russia. Alike on the grounds of its long-established reputation, its enterprise, its intimate knowledge of



CAPACITY, 100,000 CASKS OF BUTTER: THE MODERN COLD STORE OF MESSRS. GERHARD AND HEY CO., LTD., AT WINDAU.

Recalling the enormous area of Russia and its varying conditions—the great European cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow contrasted with the newly arisen centres on the Siberian Railway, or the great annual fairs at Novgorod and Irbit, which receive the products of most central Asia—the value and importance of this service cannot be over-estimated, for at each place Messrs. Gerhard and Hey have their accredited representatives, so that through them the London office has its finger on the pulse of the whole Russian Empire, with regard to both its supplies and demands.

As a source for the supply of grain to Great Britain, Russia is, of course, well known. But it is as yet scarcely realised in this country to what extent we now draw upon Siberia and Russia for our supplies of butter, eggs, and poultry. In the development of this trade, a leading part has been enacted by Messrs. Gerhard and Hey. The supply of butter, eggs, pork, etc. from Russia dates from the completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railway, when vast pastoral districts were for the first time opened up. Great farms have been established beyond the Ural Mountains, and the milk is brought into district creameries. At all the centres—Kurgan, Novo-Nikolajewsk, Semipalatinsk, Omsk, Barnaul, Biisk, Kamen, and Ust-Tscharysch—Messrs. Gerhard and Hey Co., Ltd., have their large warehouses, where they receive and store the butter against the firm's consignment notes, on which the local banks advance payment to the farmers. Three trains a week convey the butter in refrigerated cars to the Baltic. At Windau, Messrs. Gerhard and Hey Co., Ltd., recently erected a large building which provides for the cold storage of 100,000 casks of butter at a time. In St. Petersburg another of similar dimensions will be erected shortly. From the Baltic ports the butter is shipped to England, which receives every year from Russia nearly 60,000 tons. In addition to butter, Britain also annually imports vast quantities of poultry and eggs. In the establishment and development of this trade the leading part has been played by Messrs. Gerhard and Hey.

This growth of exports from Russia to Britain is an instance of the opportunities awaiting British manufacturers in accordance with the requirements of the "balance of trade." For increased exports from Russia give an opportunity for increased imports from Great Britain, as



THE LONDON WHARF OF MESSRS. GERHARD AND HEY: OLD SWAN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.

The vast extent of Russia, with its widely contrasted trade and the principles on which commerce is conducted in the country, make Messrs. Gerhard and Hey much more



THE LONDON HEADQUARTERS OF MESSRS. GERHARD AND HEY: 1, 2, AND 3, GREAT ST. THOMAS APOSTLE, E.C.

the country, and its economy and efficiency in the transit of goods, the medium of Gerhard and Hey should be used by every merchant trading with Russia.



COVERING THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE LIKE A NETWORK: OFFICES, OR AGENCIES, OF MESSRS. GERHARD AND HEY, AND GERHARD AND HEY CO., LTD. (RUSSIA). Each of the black squares on the map represents one of the offices, or agencies, of Messrs. Gerhard and Hey.

THE PROSPEROUS RUSSIAN PEASANT: HIS PICTURESQUE HOME.



1. SIGN OF THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE: A TYPICAL PEASANT FARM IN EKATERINOSLAV PROVINCE.
2. IN THE MIDST OF WELL-CULTIVATED LAND: PEASANT FARMS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF KHARKOV.

Ekaterinoslav Province is in Southern Russia. It has coal-mining and rich mine ores, fireproof clay, earthenware clay, and gypsum, a very fertile soil particularly favourable to wheat, many cattle and sheep, and important shipping. The government of Kharkov produces particularly phosphorites, building-stone, ironstone, grinding-stone, salt, grain, beetroot, and tobacco. Considerable cattle-breeding goes on there, and there are various other important industries.

3. WORKERS AMONG THE CORN: IN THE GOVERNMENT OF POLTAVA.
4. WORKERS IN THE FIELDS: IN THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVGOROD.
5. IN CENTRAL RUSSIA: A PEASANT FARM IN THE GOVERNMENT OF VLADIMIR.
6. IN LITTLE RUSSIA: A HOUSE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF POLTAVA.

The government of Poltava—where, again, the soil is very fertile—has numerous industries, including the growing of cereals, tobacco, and sunflowers; the last-named for their oil. There is also extensive cattle and sheep breeding. The government of Novgorod has agriculture, cattle-breeding, and fisheries. The government of Vladimir has chiefly industrial pursuits, such as glass, chemical, and iron works, flour-mills, cotton-factories, distilleries, and tanneries.

OF THE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLION: TYPES OF DWELLERS IN THE VAST RUSSIAN EMPIRE.



1. A CAUCASIAN COSSACK.

2. COSSACKS OF CAUCASIA.

3. A PEASANT WOMAN OF PERM.

4. SAMOYEDS OF NORTHERN SIBERIA.

5. PEASANT GIRLS OF GRODNO.

6. A COSSACK WOMAN OF KUSAN.

7. LITTLE RUSSIANS OF THE KIEF DISTRICT.

8. A KALMUCK WOMAN.

9. THE DAUGHTERS OF A FINNISH FARMER.

10. TURKOMANS.

11. PEASANT GIRLS OF KAZAN.

12. A TURKOMAN WOMAN.

13. A NOMAD FAMILY OF THE WHITE SEA DISTRICT.

14. A PEASANT GIRL OF KHARKOFF.

15. A MAN OF SMOLENSK.

16. PEASANT WOMEN OF KAZAN.

17. PEASANT WOMEN OF VYATKA.

18. A MAN AND A WOMAN OF DAGESTAN.

19. A PEASANT GIRL OF ESTHONIA.

20. THE GIRL OF FINLAND.

The first census of all Russia was taken in January of 1897, and the total arrived at then was 120,896,300. "In thirteen and a-half years," says the "Russian Year-Book," "from the autumn of 1897 to January 1911, in spite of war, cholera, and famine, the Russian population has increased by 32,199,000 souls—an annual growth of 2,732,000. The total population now numbers 165,778,800; thus, in point of numbers, Russia is first of all the white races. This vast population is

not entirely of Russian race: the Empire counts ten per cent. of Tartars, six per cent. of Poles, and a considerable number of Lithuanians, Letts, Finns, and Jews. In territorial extent Russia is the largest country in the world, being four times the size of Europe and forty-four times as big as France, and comprising a total area of 22,000,000 square kilometres."—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY E.N.A.]



PRESIDENT OF THE PRAVLENIE OF THE RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK: MR. W. P. ZOUROFF.

Photograph by Roushinas and Tessler.

institution, but much new business of a very valuable nature. The Bank had enjoyed, through its branches in the rich agricultural provinces of Russia, a lucrative business, but had not taken a prominent part with other banks, especially in the capital. The new group obtained for the Bank participation in State Guaranteed Loans, and the name of the Commercial and Industrial Bank has been identified with important issues of capital made in St. Petersburg and London.

The control of a Russian bank rests with the Managers—who collectively form what is called the "Pravlenie"—and the Council, which is an advisory body selected from leading members of the community. The President of the Pravlenie is Mr. W. P. Zouroff, whose portrait we give; while Mr. I. M. Kon, formerly of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, is the Managing-Director. The other members of the Pravlenie are Mr. E. Maximoff, Mr. M. Pausner, Mr. N. Tolmascheff, and Mr. C. B. Crisp—representing the English shareholders.

The growth of the Bank during the past decade is shown by the published figures—

Year.	Share Capital Paid up.	Profits.	Dividend per Cent.
1902,	£1,058,201	£64,938	5
1903,	1,058,201	76,166	6
1904,	1,058,201	88,555	7
1905,	1,058,201	93,613	7
1906,	1,058,201	123,585	9
1907,	1,199,470	144,131	9.6
1908,	1,587,302	175,561	9
1909,	1,587,302	205,200	9
*1910,	2,645,503	220,338	9
1911,	2,645,503	310,945	9

* Capital increased during the year.

The last published return showed that on current account and deposits the Bank held a sum nearly equal to that which under its statutes it may receive. It is, consequently, not surprising to learn that the shareholders have sanctioned an increase in the capital to the extent of another £1,000,000. The shares of many Russian banks are dealt in on the Berlin and Paris Bourses. The new shares of the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank may be introduced on the London and Paris markets.

The London branch of the Bank is at 75-76, Lombard Street; while at Paris the Bank is installed in fine premises in the Rue Scribe, overlooking the Place

de l'Opéra. At St. Petersburg, the need for further accommodation has compelled the Bank to acquire a new site, and the leading Russian architects competed for the design for the new premises, which will be erected in the Morskaja, which, as all the world knows, is the first thoroughfare of the Russian capital. Our illustration shows the façade of the building, which should be completed and ready for occupation a year hence.

VILNA.

Vilna, of yore the capital of the great Lithuanian Duchy and now the seat of Government of the Province bearing the same name, and the chief centre of the North-West of Russia, occupied, at the time of its origin, a plot of land in the angle made by the junction of the River Vilja and its tributary, the Vileika. As the number of its inhabitants increased,

clay in layers, and fossils of sea-monsters are found on the shores of the two rivers, and are being constantly exposed by the action of the weather upon the neighbouring knolls. Thanks to its hilly situation, Vilna can justly pride itself on its picturesqueness and its delightful surroundings.

Speaking generally, the climate of the city and its neighbourhood is good from a health point of view, while the air is delightfully pure. There are, roughly, about 200,000 inhabitants, of whom about 30,000 are of Russian Orthodox faith, 78,000 Roman Catholics, 2000 "Old Believers," 3000 Protestants, and 85,000 Jews: the remaining 2000 are mostly foreigners.

Vilna, as the seat of Government of the North-West District, consisting of the Provinces of Vilna, Kovno, and Grodno, is the headquarters of the Governor-General, the Commandant of the Vilna District forces, and the Warden of the Educational Circuit. Besides the usual Governmental establishments, both Orthodox and Roman Catholic Bishops have their sees here. It has a District Military Court, a Judicial Chamber, and a District Representation of the Department of Ways of Communication, as well as being a Customs District. It is likewise the seat of the Administration of Polish Railways. The trade of Vilna is as varied as it is important, the chief being that of lumber. The manufacture of paper, gloves, confectionery, turnery, silver and gold articles, and cast-iron utensils, gives employment to many thousands of its inhabitants.

The educational side of Vilna by no means suffers in comparison with other towns. There are no less than sixty scholastic establishments of first-class rank, both public and private.

The town is rich in churches of all denominations, and some of the edifices are both historically interesting as well as architecturally noteworthy.

Public institutions may be counted by the score, some holding their charters from the sixteenth century.

The theatres, of which there are many, are visited by the best companies from the capital and Moscow as well as from abroad.

There are several beautiful cathedrals, both Orthodox and Roman Catholic, and some of these date back to the days of very early Christianity.

Not the least interesting of the many interesting matters connected with this city is the ancient Seal, which dates from the thirteenth century.



THE NEW PREMISES FOR THE RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK AT ST. PETERSBURG. THE DESIGN FOR THE BUILDING IN THE MORSKAJA.

Photo, Bulla.

the dimensions of the town grew and overstepped the two rivers, the junction of which is now nearly the centre of the town.

Surrounded by heights, Vilna lies in a kind of punch-bowl, a position no doubt chosen by its original founders because of the good defence which the impenetrable forests on the hill-sides offered against any foes. The surrounding heights are composed of sand and



MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF THE RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK: MR. I. M. KON.

Photograph by Roushinas and Tessler.



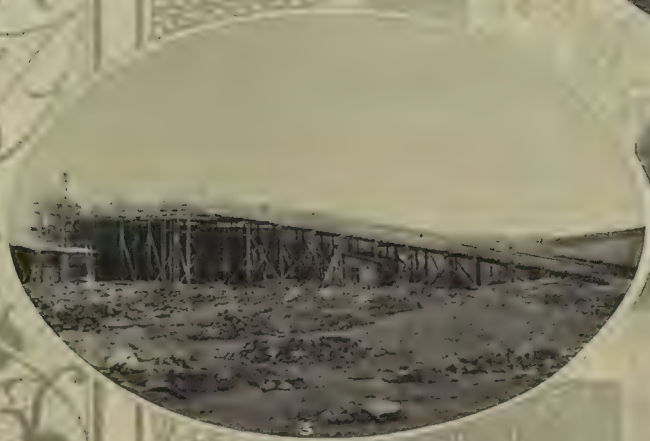
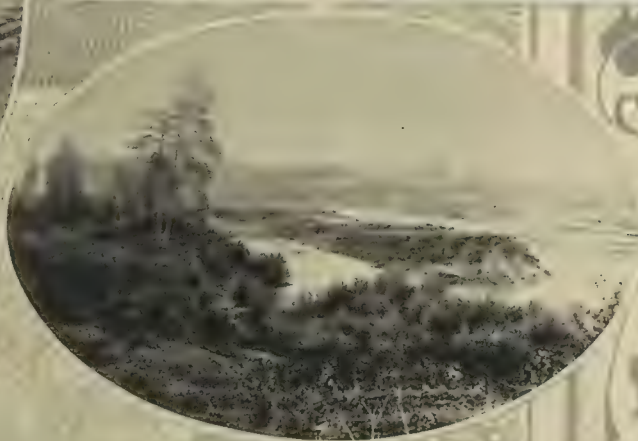
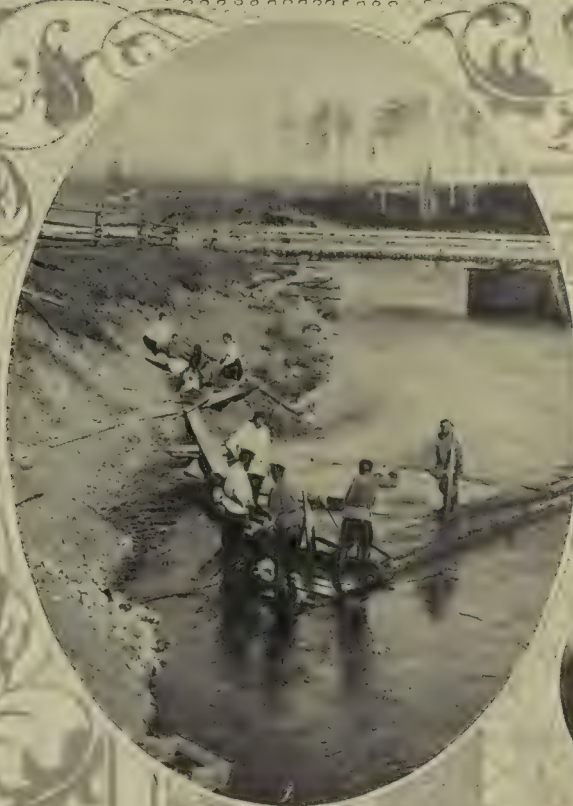
IN THE OLD CAPITAL OF THE GREAT LITHUANIAN DUCHY, NOW THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE: ST. GEORGE'S PROSPECT, VILNA.



RELIGION AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST DISTRICT: THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. STANISLAW, VILNA.

Photo, Wierzbicki and Co.

“WHITE METAL” DEARER THAN GOLD: PLATINUM - MINING IN THE URALS.



1. SEEKING MOST PRECIOUS METAL; TAKING THE ALLUVIAL GRAVEL CONTAINING PLATINUM FROM THE RIVER BED.

2. SEEKING PLATINUM IN THE RIVER TURA.
3. WHERE THE ALLUVIAL GRAVEL IS WASHED.
4. AN OLD PLATINUM MINE IN THE ISS.

5. PLATINUM-SEEKERS AT WORK ON THE BED OF THE ISS.
6. WOMEN'S PART IN THE WORK; WASHING THE ALLUVIAL GRAVEL.

Russia is in the fortunate position of providing the greater part of the world's platinum, which it derives from alluvial deposits in the Urals, where many dredgers are at work. Platinum, it should be noted, is decidedly more expensive than gold; roughly a kilogramme

of it costs £300, whereas the same weight of gold costs only about £110. Platinum is white, has a metallic lustre, and contains traces of gold, iridium, rhodium, palladium, iron, osmiridium, and copper. Some forty tons are raised yearly from the Urals.



FOUNDER OF THE NOBEL BROTHERS PETROLEUM PRODUCTION CO., LTD.: MR. LUDWIG NOBEL.

FROM the most ancient times the Caucasus has been famous for its supplies of naphtha, which was picturesquely described by the ancients as "burning water." Over 2500 years ago, the Apsheron Peninsula was inhabited by a tribe of fire-worshippers, for the oil springing from the earth and widely used as fuel was regarded as of divine origin. The modern commercial development of these rich oil-fields dates only from 1813, when the khanships of Baku, Kuba, and Derbent were taken over from Persia by Russia. From this time dates the regular production and distribution of the mineral oil which the district so richly possesses. Yet in 1872 the whole province of Baku had only 415 dug-out oil-wells and an output of 1,400,000 poods, the method of production being most primitive and the oil being used in its crude state. But in 1876 Ludwig Nobel, persuaded by his brother Robert, who had become interested in a small oil business, visited Baku, and, realising the enormous possibilities which awaited the industry if it were properly developed and organised, at once entered into partnership with his brother. Extending the business by boring wells on a large scale and erecting works for distilling and refining



THE FIRST TANK-STEAMER EVER BUILT: THE "ZOROASTRE"; CAPACITY, 250 TONS OF OIL; CONSTRUCTED IN SWEDEN IN 1877.

the oil, hitherto sold in its crude state, he formed, in 1879, the Nobel Brothers Petroleum Production Company, with a capital of 3,000,000 roubles, since increased to 30,000,000 roubles.

Under the management of Ludwig Nobel the Company soon became by far the largest oil concern in Russia, and since his death, in 1888, the Company has further advanced, retaining to this day its proud position at the head of the Russian oil trade under the able chairmanship of Mr. Emanuel Nobel, who, following the example of his worthy father, continues to initiate and direct improvements which reduce the cost of production, improve the quality of the products, and cheapen the cost of transport and delivery.

The original properties of the Company consisted of only four oil-bearing plots in the Sabunchi field of a total area of 81 dessiatines (1 dessiatine = 2.7 acres) freehold land. In 1910, not counting 380 dessiatines of pegged-out claims not yet brought into production, the Company had 9474 dessiatines of oil-land in exploitation. This total includes plots not only in the Baku district, but also at Bereket, Holy Island, and Tchekelen. In 1910, the Company paid rent and royalties amounting to 2,352,301 roubles on a production of fifty-nine million poods of oil.

From the first the Company devoted itself to the improvement of the existing methods. Boring for oil had been introduced only in 1872, and was carried out to only small depths. By its experiments and methods the Company revolutionised the industry, within ten years succeeding in boring a well to the then unprecedented depth of 2300 ft. From a total of twelve wells in 1880, the properties of the Company increased to 276 wells in 1910, and its production of crude oil from 919,000 poods to 67,000,000 poods, this being the average per annum for the decade, 1900-1909.

For the primitive method of transporting the crude oil from the wells to the refineries in skins and in barrels,

Mr. Nobel substituted the pumping of oil through a pipe line, and laid down the first in Baku. Its success was immediate, and to-day a never-ending stream of oil is pumped day and night through thirty-seven main pipe lines from the oil-fields to the refineries at a cost of only a quarter copeck per pood.

The kerosene refinery taken over by the Company at its formation was a very small affair of ten primitive vertical retorts, each of 80-100 poods capacity, for what was called periodical distilling. The principle remained the same till 1882, when Ludwig Nobel invented the greatly improved system of continual distillation. By this new method distillation is carried on simultaneously in a series of seventeen retorts.

In case of necessity for repairs or other purposes any retort can be switched out from the chain without stopping or interfering with the work

last retort is received a heavy residue. Of this a comparatively small portion is further distilled to extract different grades of lubricating oils, but by far the greater part is used as liquid fuel. This residue is drawn from the last retort and pumped through pipes leading through the crude-oil reservoirs, thus becoming cooled while imparting its heat to the crude oil before the latter is run into the first retort, and thereby effecting a great saving in fuel.

CARRYING 10,000 TONS OF TANK-BARGE, IN TOW OF PERTY OF THE NOBEL BROTHERS PETROLEUM



IN THE HEART OF A GREAT OIL DISTRICT: PART OF THE KEROSENE COMPANY.

of the remainder. The process is then as follows: Crude oil continually flows by gravity from an elevated reservoir into the first of the series. From this it overflows to the second, and so on to the end of the chain or series, all being simultaneously heated. The first three retorts are used as heaters only, the distillation of the lighter (benzene) components commencing in

LIQUID FUEL.

The distillation of Baku crude oil gives only about 30-33 per cent. of kerosene, and therefore after its extraction there remained about two-thirds of residue for which there existed no market. At the same time this residue is a fuel of very high value. The difficulty it presented in a use was to obtain complete combustion, but, after many experiments, Mr. Nobel at last succeeded in producing a steam-pulveriser for spraying the residue into the furnaces. The use of liquid fuel was introduced in the Caspian Sea fleet of the Company, and quickly spread to all the other boats working on the Caspian. From here it soon extended to the river-steamers on the Volga, thence to the mills in the manufacturing districts around Moscow and to



EIGHT MILES NORTH OF BAKU: THE OIL-FIELD OF BALAKHANI.

the fourth retort, and continuing in the succeeding retorts, the distillate produced from each being of a heavier specific gravity than the preceding. From the

the railways within easy distance of the Volga. At the present time the total supply of liquid fuel is barely sufficient to meet the demand, and this oil is now the

KEROSENE OIL: AN IRON A MOTOR-ENGINED TUG, PERTY OF THE NOBEL PRODUCTION COMPANY.

main product of the Russian oil trade, instead of being an unmarketable residue after the extraction of kerosene.

At the present the Company's refineries and dependent works in Baku cover a space of over 270 acres, and include separate refineries for kerosene, lubricating-oils, viscosine, benzine, and paraffin, factories for the manufacture of sulphuric-acid and soda, foundry and mechanics' shop, gas-works, saw-mills, and coopers, representing a value, after deducting amortisa-

tion, of over £1,000,000 sterling. The result of all the improvements introduced is shown by the following figures—



REFINERIES OF THE NOBEL BROTHERS PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AT BAKU.

Output of the refineries in	Poods of Kerosene.	Poods of Residue.
1880	1,773,000	4,376,000
" " " " 1889	15,685,000	26,670,000
YEARLY AVERAGE FOR TEN YEARS.		
Output of the refineries, 1880-89	8,954,800	17,075,000
" " " " 1890-99	18,400,000	35,882,000
" " " " 1900-09	21,970,000	49,325,000

THE FIRST OIL TANK STEAMER.

Until 1878 the sole method of transporting kerosene from the Baku refineries to the markets of the interior was in barrels, which contained about twenty poods, and cost from

Mr. Nobel ordered, in 1877 at the Motala shipbuilding yard in Sweden. This steamer, the *Zoroastre*, was built of steel, 184 ft. long, 27 ft. broad, and 9 ft. depth of hold, and had a carrying capacity of 250 tons of kerosene. She proved a complete success from the first, and this small beginning entirely revolutionised the whole ocean oil industry.



TWO MILES SOUTH OF BAKU: THE OIL-FIELD OF BIBI-EIBAT.

six to ten roubles each, or equivalent to between 30 to 50 copecks on the cost of the oil they held. Such transport was naturally very expensive and greatly hampered the sale

Simultaneously tank steamers and barges were introduced on the Volga, and the growth of the Company's transport operations by water is shown by the

NAPHTHA IN RUSSIA.

NOBEL BROTHERS PETROLEUM PRODUCTION COMPANY.

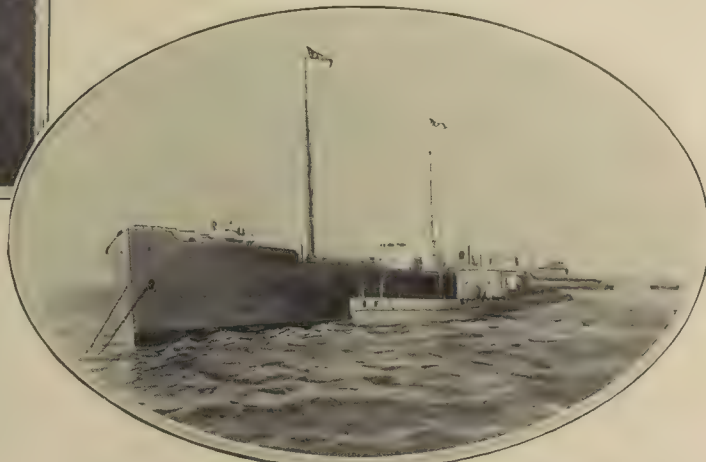


following figures—

QUANTITY OF OIL, IN THOUSANDS OF POODS, SHIPPED BY THE COMPANY FROM BAKU TO THE VOLGA.

	Kerosene.	Residue and Crude.	Lubricating Oils.	Total.
1880	1,803	1,132	—	3,025
1885	9,965	15,467	684	26,116
YEARLY AVERAGE FOR TEN YEARS.				
1880-1889	7,635	11,571	331	19,537
1890-1899	9,942	48,362	1,250	59,554
1900-1909	20,828	88,330	3,734	112,892

The latest innovation is the introduction of the Diesel motor-engine into tank-vessels in place of steam-engines. In 1903, the Nobel Brothers built two tank-vessels for transporting kerosene, the *Vandal* and the *Sarmat*, which had a carrying capacity of 750 tons of kerosene, and were furnished with Diesel motor-engines. The absence of a practical reversing-gear in the Diesel motors was a great drawback to its usefulness. This difficulty was at length overcome, and the Company decided gradually to replace their steam fleet with motor-vessels. In 1907, the Company built a paddle-wheel tug-boat for the Volga with motor-engines of 300 indicated horse power. In 1908 was launched the first sea-going screw tanker for the



A NEW MOTOR TANK-BOAT, WITH A RIVER TANK-LIGHTER ALONGSIDE: THE "EMANUEL NOBEL" OF 1400 H.P.

Caspian of 4000 tons and 800-h.p. In 1909 and 1910 two more sea-going screw tankers were added to the Caspian fleet, the *Emanuel Nobel* and *K. W. Hagelin*, each of 5000 tons carrying capacity and 1400 h.p. In 1910 the Company had three sea-going and fourteen river motor-boats of a total indicated horse-power of 10,400. To this Company, therefore, belongs the credit of being the first to introduce not only the transport of oil in bulk in specially built tank-steamers (1877), but also that of being the first to demonstrate practically the advantages of internal-combustion engines on a large scale in cargo vessels, being in this respect four years ahead of Western Europe, whose first example of this type of ship has been put into service only this year.

FOREIGN TRADE.

During the first years of the existence of the Company, the Russian inland market was largely supplied with American oil, but gradually, in consequence of the great reduction in cost attained by the many improvements in production, refining, and transport noted above, Russian oil began to gain ground, and by 1885 had captured the entire Russian trade to the total exclusion of American oil. The opening of the Transcaucasian Railway, in 1885, from Baku to Batoum, gave a much-needed outlet to the Black Sea, and in the same year the Company shipped their first cargo of 1500 tons in barrels and cases from Batoum to Trieste. Two years previously, the Company had exported small quantities to Austria and Germany.

From Austria and Germany the Company extended their agencies to England, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Holland, France, Italy, the Balkans and Portugal, and, latterly, to Turkey, Egypt, Algiers, and Tunis. Beginning with a total export of under two million poods in 1885, the total exceeded nine millions in 1890, and twelve millions in 1900, at which figure it has since remained.

WATER FOR A GREAT OIL-CITY: BUILDING THE LONGEST CONDUIT IN EUROPE.

THE construction of reservoirs and a conduit for the supply of water to the city of Baku constitutes an engineering achievement without parallel not only in Russia but in Europe. It is the scheme designed by and being carried out under the direction of Sir William H. Lindley, M.Inst.C.E., F.C.S., whose work during the last forty years has made his name famous throughout almost every country on the Continent. At an age before most boys have seriously considered what profession they should enter, Sir William Lindley had already established his reputation as a civil engineer. Born in 1853, and educated privately at Blackheath, he matriculated at London University in 1869 (at the earliest possible age); he then, as a youth of seventeen, joined his father, Mr. William Lindley, under whose design and direction the waterworks of the city of Budapest were being constructed. Such ability did young Lindley display that from 1870 to 1873 he was entrusted with the work of construction as Resident Engineer.

In the following year, though he had only just attained his majority, he was appointed to the same position in the construction of the sewerage works for Frankfurt-on-Main; and in 1879, on the retirement of his father, was given supreme control as Engineer-in-Chief, and, a year later, appointed Director of the Works. In 1882 he was made Engineer-in-Chief (Stadtbaurat) for all public engineering works for the city of Frankfurt. He thus designed and carried out the extension of the sewerage and waterworks, the construction of the sewage-purification works, of the harbour, warehouses and quays, the transport equipment in connection with the



Photo Eckert.

ENGINEER OF THE BAKU WATERWORKS:
SIR WILLIAM H. LINDLEY, M.Inst.C.E., F.C.S.

and Holland, and to advise how far the systems of those countries could be applied to the United Kingdom. His services in this connection were recognised by the honour of knighthood. Among other tributes paid to his abilities and great achievements, Sir William Lindley is honorary member of the Association des Ingénieurs et Hygiénistes Municipaux de France, of the

The construction of the Baku Waterworks will form an engineering record, consisting as it does of the making and laying of a conduit over a distance of 110 miles (the longest pipe-line in Europe) at the hitherto unprecedented rate of one mile per week. The pipe-line will be large enough for a man to walk through, and is guaranteed to carry on the saddle twenty-five tons per metre, as a minimum load. The conduit will be laid at an average depth of 25 ft.

The carrying out of the manufacture and supply of the pipes for the 110 miles of standardised 1'75-by-1'50-metre and 1'50-by-1-metre pipes has been entrusted to the Improved Construction Company, Ltd., of 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., the owners of the Jagger Patent Process of manufacturing plain and armoured concrete. This process was invented about six years ago by Mr. Jagger, and acquired by the above Company, and was perfected and adapted to practical requirements of engineers, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Malcolm. By this patent process, 9-ft. sections of pipes 3 ft. in diameter are each, in one operation, manufactured in seven minutes, railway sleepers in one minute, telegraph-poles 47 ft. high in twenty minutes, and 24 square yards of paving-slabs in eight minutes. Amongst other numerous articles the Company is about to undertake the construction of masts of ferro-concrete 300 ft. high for wireless-telegraph stations. These, while providing the greatest economy and durability, will also effectively overcome the disturbances occasioned by electric storms when the masts are of iron or steel. Hitherto, the best concrete has not exceeded a weight of 130-140 lb. per cubic



ON THE ROUTE OF THE GREAT BAKU WATERWORKS CONDUIT: A VIEW OF ONE OF THE IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY'S FACTORIES AT HATCHMAS.

canalisation of the Main, the municipal electric supply station, and other important works of the city.

In addition, Sir William Lindley was responsible during the same period for the construction of the great waterworks and sewerage system of the city of Warsaw. The general design of these works, providing for a population of 800,000 (the water supply amounts to 17,000,000 gallons per day), were prepared by his father and were carried out under the direction of Sir William Lindley, with the assistance of his two brothers, Mr. Robert S. Lindley and Mr. Joseph Lindley. The total cost of the works was £3,000,000 sterling.

Among the many important works on the Continent carried out or in course of construction to the design and under the direction of this great British engineer are the sewerage works at Elberfeld, Hanau, Mannheim, Würzburg, Prague, Samara, Tiflis, Lodz and Ploesti; the waterworks at Bucharest, Craiova, Ploesti, and Baku; the electrical supply works at Elberfeld, where for the first time Parsons steam turbines of 1250 k.w. were installed. For the cities of Moscow, Trier, Jassy and Lodz, he surveyed the sources of water supply, and designed the works. Amsterdam, Bremen, Essen, and Tilsit called him in to report on their supplies

of water, as did Elberfeld, Hanover, Lemberg, and Belgrade, in regard to their sewage system. He was commissioned also to report on the harbour works on the Sava at Belgrade.

His high and wide reputation is little more than indicated by the works entrusted to him by the cities of so many different countries in Europe. He was appointed a member of the Commission to report on the works needed for the control of the Danube at Vienna. When, in 1906, the British Government appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the restoration and development of canals in this country, he was appointed Assistant Commissioner to report on the waterways of Belgium, France, Germany,

Société des Ingénieurs et Architectes de France, and of the Deutscher Verein von Gas- und Wasserfachmännern. He was, in the year 1905, President of the Junior Institution of Engineers, and is member of various societies of engineers and president of various commissions chosen to

foot. Concrete made by the Jagger patent process has a guaranteed weight of 150 lb. per cubic foot. High-pressure pipes (such as now being manufactured for the Baku Waterworks conduit), without lining or rendering of any sort produced by the Jagger process are asserted to be, dimension for dimension, six times stronger than any other pipe made in the world. The Jagger concrete is unaffected by cold, heat or water, and has proved its efficiency in every climate, and given satisfaction under all circumstances. At the same time, the cost of labour in manufacture is reduced by ninety per cent. as the result of the simplicity and rapidity with which the concrete material, of the highest efficiency, and for any purpose, is produced.

The Company's works at Fulham can claim to be the best-equipped and most up-to-date in the world. To carry out the contract on the Baku Waterworks the Company has built factories at Hatchmas and Devitché, on the line of the conduit. Here the 110 miles of piping will be manufactured. These factories will use daily, as raw material, 1,860,770 pounds of cement, and 450 cubic metres of sand and clean gravel. By the Jagger process there will be effected an initial saving of £130,000 on the cost of the Baku Waterworks. For convenience in working, the Improved Construction Company has disposed of its rights in its patents in various countries. Those for South Africa have been purchased by Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Company, who have already a factory working near Pretoria. The patent rights for South America have been acquired by Sir Robert Perks, Bart., and C. H. Walker and Co., Ltd.; while among other eminent engineers who have written in the highest terms on the Jagger Patent Process are Messrs. Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, Lord Cowdray, Messrs. Bird and Co., the Madrid-Caceres-Portugal Railway, the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, the Ecole Centrale of Paris, Messrs. Grondel Frères, and many others.



Photo, George.

INVENTOR OF THE JAGGER PATENT
PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING PLAIN AND
ARMOURED CONCRETE: MR. P. B. JAGGER.



Photo, Hiltz and Saunders.

CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF
THE IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION COMPANY:
MR. JAMES A. MALCOLM.

treat special questions, such as engineering standardisation, protective measures against vagabond currents of electrical tramways, etc. He was also president of the jury at the Frankfurt Electrical Exhibition. The Baku Waterworks are now being constructed under his supervision; and he has recently been entrusted with the design for the new water supply and for the sewerage works of the city of St. Petersburg.



Photo, George.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE IMPROVED
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY AT BAKU:
MR. BENJAMIN LIVINGSTONE.

WORKING FOR THE GOURMET: RUSSIAN CAVIARE-SEEKERS AND MERCHANTS.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



THE RETURN FROM THE STURGEON-FISHING: CUTTING OPEN FISH IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CAVIARE-MERCHANTS' AGENTS.

"The chief centre for the sturgeon fishery is Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga." We quote "The Russian Year-Book." "The *Acipenser stellatus* and the *A. Huso* sometimes attain a length of twenty-four feet and a weight of 1200 lb. Sometimes a third of the fish consists of roe, a single fish having been calculated to contain three million eggs. . . . In summer the fish are caught chiefly by means of nets. . . . In the winter, when the fish

hibernate, burying their snouts in the mud while their bodies rise upward in the water, the ice is broken by the fishers and the sturgeon are speared. . . . The roe is separated from its adherent tissue, beaten through a sieve, placed in tubs with salt, and then packed for storage or export. Sometimes it is salted, sun-dried, and then pressed into barrels." It is also eaten fresh, and that form is the most expensive. In that case the eggs are cleaned and passed through a sieve,

A PIONEER OF RUSSIAN BANKING: THE RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

IN the most notable happenings of recent years must be counted a remarkable growth in the volume of the commercial and financial relations existing between England and Russia. This is due to the ever-increasing development of Russian industries, including agriculture; the desire of many highly placed people, both here and there, to strengthen the good feeling between the two countries; to such courtesies as exchanges of visits; to the fact that much English capital is well employed in the Tsar's vast dominions; and, especially, to such concerns as the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, whose important business it is to further the interests not only of individuals, but, through those individuals, of lands. It is not given to all such enterprises to rank as pioneers, and for that reason, amongst others, the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade commands attention. It has found itself a factor to be reckoned with in the matter of Anglo-Russian friendship: it opened its London office in 1871, the very year of its foundation, and so was one of the first of the links to bind London and St. Petersburg together. Credit must be given also to its President, his Excellency B. I. Timiriaseff, formerly Russian Minister of Commerce, who is Founder and President of the Anglo-Russian Chamber of Commerce. In his hands, as well as in those of other very able men, the Bank has progressed to its present proud position. Of its controllers must be mentioned, in addition to M. Timiriaseff, the members of its council—MM. N. Broussitine, E. Kartavtchik, N. Bylinkin, M. Balabanoff, C. Grooten, D. Benckendorff, P. Lelionoff, S. Rimski-Korsakoff, J. Daragan, A. Dobry, S. Elisicoff, N. Kirschbaum, N. Ratjkoff-Roshnoff, J. Hamel—the Board of Directors—President Nicholas Pole-shaieff, and MM. V. Huvalé, N. Kapustine, C. Podmener—and MM. Artemi Raffalovich and Jean Kaestlin, members of the Board and Managing Directors.

Figures alone can give proper idea of the Bank's standing. Its fully paid-up capital of 50,000,000 roubles (£5,263,158) is one of the largest in Russia; while its reserve is 15,507,641 roubles (£1,632,380). Its headquarters are in St. Petersburg; it has branch offices in Paris, London, Genoa, and Constantinople; and no fewer than fifty-eight branches and eight agencies in Russia—in the following cities: Akkermann, Alexandrowsk, Archangelsk, Armavir, Astrachan, Baku, Balakowo, Barnaul, Belzy, Buchara, Cherson, Eisk, Ekaterinburg, Ekaterinodar, Elisabethgrad, Eupatoria, Irbit, Ismail, Ischim, Kainsk, Kamyschloff, Kieff, Kischineff, Kokand, Koslov, Kremenchug, Moscow, Nikolaeff, Nijni-Novgorod, Nowo-Nikolajewsk, Noworossiysk, Odessa, Omsk, Orenburg, Pawlodar, Perm, Pokrowskaja-Sloboda, Poltawa, Riga, Riaschsk, Romny, Kybinsk, Samara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Simferopol, Sysran, Theodosia, Tiumen, Tomsk, Tschistopol, Ufa, Uman, Weliki-Ustiug, Wiatka, Winnitz, Wologda, and Wosnessensk; Alexandria, Bobrinetz, Schpola, Nikopol, Kotlas, Saransk, Tscheliabinsk, and Windau. The agencies are in the eight last named. A glance at this



THE RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE: THE CONSTANTINOPLE OFFICE.



THE RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE: THE MANAGER'S OFFICE, GENOA BRANCH.



THE RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE: THE GENOA OFFICE.

Photo. Campbell-Gray.
THE RUSSIAN BANK
FOR FOREIGN TRADE:
THE LONDON OFFICE

list will show how judiciously the agencies and the branches are placed, chiefly in the most important centres of Russian commerce, agriculture, and industry; how the Bank, represented in the most favoured Russian ports and in a number of the greatest of the world's cities of finance, has come to be a powerful intermediary in the development of Russia's productiveness,

and responsible for a large share in the growth of her foreign trade. It is highly gratifying to record that the Bank has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. for the last six years, despite the general unfavourable economic conditions of a few years ago, and the trade depression of 1900-1908 brought about by a series of poor harvests and historical events which are still fresh in the memory. It is noteworthy, too, that this has been done although the concern has increased its capital at short intervals—in 1907 from 20,000,000 roubles (£2,105,260) to 30,000,000 roubles (£3,157,890), in 1910 from 30,000,000 roubles to 40,000,000 roubles (£4,210,520), and in 1911 from 40,000,000 roubles to 50,000,000 (£5,263,158)—and while opening within the past three years some thirty new branches, each of which, of course, called for special expenditure. The yearly turn-

over increased from 9,359,333,225 roubles (about £940,000,000) in 1900 to 44,673,116,175 roubles (about £4,722,000,000) in 1911, with gross profits of 1,317,093,629 roubles (about £1,400,000) in 1911 as against 1,144,695,067 (about £1,210,000) in 1910, and with deposits in 1911 of 16,876,370,430 roubles (about £17,839,000). In addition to its regular banking business, it has a produce department with increasing exports of grain, timber, and metals. The importance of this cannot be doubted, especially when it is remembered that Russia's foreign trade in 1910 by European frontiers alone was—Exports: 1,383,658,000 roubles; Imports: 953,058,000 roubles. These figures, which are the most recent available, show an Exports increase, on 1900, of 17,285,000 roubles, and an Imports increase, on the same year, of 167,145,000 roubles. The Russian Bank for Foreign Trade, far seeing in this as in other matters, is now reaping the harvest of commercial intelligence and enterprise. In conclusion, the following balance sheet will be read with interest—

LIABILITIES.		£
To Capital, fully paid	5,263,158	
„ Reserves	1,632,380	
„ Deposits	17,764,600	
„ Current and Branch Accounts ..	31,045,641	
„ Acceptances and Cheques Outstanding ..	3,700,422	
„ Profit and Loss Account	539,342	
	£59,951,543	
ASSETS		£
By Cash on Hand and at Bankers	1,595,079	
„ Bills Receivable	12,375,009	
„ Advances on Call	9,951,917	
„ Government Stocks and Sundry Shares and Bonds	3,031,888	
„ Current and Branch Accounts	32,237,436	
„ Bank Premises	700,132	
„ Transitory Amounts	54,082	
	£59,951,543	



THE RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE: THE PARIS OFFICE.



THE RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE: THE ST. PETERSBURG HEAD-OFFICE.

THE HUNTING OF A RARE SPECIES: THE BISON IN RUSSIA.

NO. 1 FROM A DRAWING BY FRENZ; NOS. 3 AND 5 FROM DRAWINGS BY N. S. SAMOKISH; NO. 6 FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. DALMATOFF.



1. AS IT WAS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY; HUNTING THE BISON IN RUSSIA.
2. TAKEN FROM RUSSIA TO GERMANY; BISON PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE ESTATES OF THE PRINCE OF PLESS.
3. AS IT WAS DURING THE JAGELLON DYNASTY; KILLING THE BISON.

The European bison, not to be confused with the extinct aurochs, or wild ox of Europe, is now very rare. It is preserved in a few forest regions in Lithuania, where it is strictly protected. Man has introduced the true ox over the major part of the world; but no attempt

4. FINE SPECIMENS; A COW OF MIDDLE GROWTH, A TWENTY-TWO MONTHS' OLD BULL, AND A TEN MONTHS' OLD CALF.
5. EVEN MORE DANGEROUS THAN HUNTING-MAN; A BEAR ATTACKING A BISON.
6. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE; A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD BISON.

has been made to domesticate the bison. The subject is now of particular interest, as a pair of European bison have just been placed in the Zoological Gardens, through the generosity of the Duke of Bedford. The increasing rarity of the species makes them very valuable.

A GREAT AMALGAMATION: THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.



Photo, Cronk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK:
HIS EXCELLENCY ALEXIS IVANOVITCH PUTILOFF.

170 in number, are spread all over the world—Russia, the Caucasus, Turkestan, Siberia, the Far East, China, Japan, India, London and Paris, all

THIS is the century of great undertakings. That rigid law, "Concentration of Capital," which governs modern industry, often obliges different enterprises to unite and form gigantic commercial-industrial institutions. But the amalgamation of the two following great firms, of which we are about to say a few words, surpasses everything of this kind yet achieved in Russia. Two first-class Russian banks, the Russo-Chinese and the Northern Bank, have together founded a huge credit establishment such as can only be ranked among others of universal repute. Yet the reasons for this amalgamation are very simple and due to natural causes.

The Russo-Chinese Bank was established in 1895, for the purpose of promoting commerce in Eastern Asia. With the help of the Chinese Government, which contributed five million koupings-taels, this Bank first opened branches in the larger towns of China and Japan; in Siberia, and in the Russian possessions of the Far East. Soon, however, owing to the growth of its business and the increase of its capital, it also got into close contact with the industrial life of Russia itself.

Besides, the Bank not only carried on business in the Far East and in China, but also in Turkestan, where it soon had to open branches, and consequently in Moscow, as this town stands in close commercial relation to Turkestan. Again, the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway radically changed commercial bearings, so that even the Far East was brought into contact with the markets of Western Europe and of Russia. Therefore, to strengthen the position of the Russo-Chinese Bank, as well as to ensure its future development, it was necessary to extend its operations to

meat, and grain. The Bank also handles very large amounts of precious metals, and has for this purpose its own gold-refining laboratory. It transports from London and Hamburg immense quantities of silver to China and Turkestan. It is the only Russian bank in China which is permitted to issue its own notes. These, needless to say, are widely spread through the Chinese Empire. It also supports financially large industrial enterprises, manufactories, railways, etc., and takes an active part in the issuing of State, Municipal, and railway loans. Quite recently, for instance, the Russo-Asiatic Bank has been designated by the Russian Government to represent Russia financially in the great Chinese Reorganization Loan which is at present being arranged, and in which various Great Powers, including Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, the United States, and Japan, are participating.

At the head of the Bank stands his Excellency A. I. Putiloff, Real State Councillor, a well-known Russian financier, formerly assistant to the Minister of Finance and colleague of Count Witte, with whom he effectually planned many important financial reforms. The administration is in the hands of well-known Russian and French financiers. The committee also is of high financial and social standing.

The branch at St. Petersburg has been turned into an independent establishment, and has two local sub-branches, as well as one at the Kalaschnikovsky Corn Exchange, and another at Cronstadt. The head office is in St. Petersburg, in its splendid premises on the Nevsky Prospect.

The spacious hall is ornamented in the English style. All necessary measures have been taken to make the vaults



Photo, Bedford Levere.

THE LONDON BRANCH OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK:
14, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.IN THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK'S HEADQUARTERS, A CORNER
OF THE STRONG-ROOMS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT ON THE
NEVSKY PROSPECT, ST. PETERSBURG.IN THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK'S HEADQUARTERS: A VIEW OF
THE INTERIOR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT ON THE NEVSKY
PROSPECT, ST. PETERSBURG.

Russia. On the other hand, the Northern Bank, which had a large number of branches in Russia, but scarcely any in Asia, felt the pressing need of spreading its activities in Turkestan and Siberia. Thus it was that these two banks, the former lacking branches in the West, the latter in the East, by completing each other, easily attained their respective object. The result was the formation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Its statutes were officially confirmed on July 30, 1910, and published on Oct. 2 of the same year.

The initial and reserve capital of the Bank amounts to 58 million roubles. Soon the capital will be increased by the issue of new shares to the nominal amount of 20 million roubles. To this must be added about 7 million roubles reserve capital. This will afford the Bank over 85 million roubles, including initial and reserve capital. Now its provincial and foreign departments (branches, agencies, and commissioners), over

fire and burglar-proof. Anyone who wishes can have a safe-box, opening with a special key. There are a few thousand such safes, of all sizes. Then, in the middle of the room, there is a row of perfectly isolated cabins, in which clients can verify their belongings, valuables, papers, detach coupons, etc. Although, of course, the strong-room has no windows, yet, owing to scientific methods of illumination and ventilation, it is quite light and fresh air is plentiful. The vaults, where valuables and documents belonging to the Bank are kept, are also built in a most perfect manner, so as to resist all attacks, whether of human kind or the elements. Lately, the Russo-Asiatic Bank has developed in such a marvellous way that this great building is already too small for the large staff of the Bank; consequently another house has now been acquired in the Karavannaia street, near the Nevsky Prospect, being joined to the head building by a very ingenious architectural scheme.

THE HEAD OFFICE: THE
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
NEVSKY PROSPECT, ST.
PETERSBURG.

belong to the sphere of activity of the Bank.

In the course of general banking business, large consignments of merchandise are confided to the Bank on commission. Thus it receives from Turkestan cotton, wool, and cotton-grain oil, going principally to Moscow; also cocoons, whose destination is Italy and France. From China come large shipments of tea and silk. Siberia sends through the medium of the Bank large quantities of butter,

ONE OF THE EUROPEAN CENTRES OF THE ENTERPRISE: THE PARIS BRANCH
OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Photo, Bedford Levere.

ONE OF THE ASIATIC CENTRES OF THE ENTERPRISE: THE SHANGHAI BRANCH
OF THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

FINE HEADS: RUSSIA AS A PARADISE FOR SPORTSMEN.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAVRANOFF.



1. A GOOD BAG: THE RESULT OF A ONE-DAY SHOOT ARRANGED BY THE LATE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH AND HIS SONS.

2. ON THE HOMEWARD ROAD: CARRYING A DEER WHICH FORMED PART OF A DAY'S BAG.

3. WITH "GILLIES" ABOUT IT: A SPLENDID DEER SHOT ON THE CAUCASIAN ESTATE OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS MICHAELOVITCH.

The Russian Empire may well be called a sportsman's paradise, for many kinds of game are to be found in one part or another of its vast territory. Deer are plentiful in the forest regions, as also are bears and wolves in the north, and there are all sorts of smaller game. As a hunting-ground, indeed, Russia has many attractions, and, although, of course, a certain number of

sportsmen from this country find their way thither, it is rather surprising that they do not go in greater numbers. On the whole, it may be said that Russia remains to be discovered by the British sportsman as a country that abounds in game, both great and small, and one, moreover, much nearer home than, say, Africa or India.

THE FIRST ENGLISH BANK IN ST. PETERSBURG.



A RECENT VISITOR TO ST. PETERSBURG AND A DIRECTOR OF THE IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN CORPORATION LIMITED: LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH

In spite of the long commercial connection between Britain and Russia, there was not, until Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company, bankers of London, less than twelve months ago decided to take up the Imperial Government's charter for the formation of a Joint Stock Bank in Russia, an English banking institution of that character transacting business in St. Petersburg.

It is the second and only charter granted by the Russian Imperial Government during the last forty years. That fact carries its own significance as to the importance of the inauguration and the high estimation in which the institution is regarded by the Government as a medium for the development of Anglo-Russian relations.

With the customary and picturesque Russian rites the Bank was formally opened last November. It marked the first and a definite step in the fuller development of commercial relationships between the two Empires, now both realising the waiting opportunities for their mutual progress and profit.

The capital of the Russian and English Bank (Ltd.) is 5,000,000 roubles (£520,000) in 20,000 shares of 250 roubles each, the whole of which are fully paid up. Three-fifths of the shares were subscribed in England through the Imperial and Foreign Corporation, Ltd., which thus controls the capital and directs the policy of the Bank. This Company—the Imperial and Foreign Corporation, Ltd., of London—was established for this purpose and to conduct

business beyond the scope of an ordinary banking institution within the British Empire, and in foreign countries, more especially Russia. The capital of the Corporation is £1,000,000 (fully paid), and it has as its Chairman of Directors the Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., while among the Directors are the Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., Mr. J. D. Alexander (Chairman of the African Banking Corporation, Ltd.), Mr. J. S. Harwood-Banner, M.P., and other leading men. The directors of the Russian and English Bank, Ltd. (which has its premises in St. Petersburg at



PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK LIMITED: COUNT A. A. BOBRINSKY.

Photograph by Reut's and Schrader.

28, Nevsky Prospect), are Mr. R. G. H. Boulton (of Messrs. Boulton Brothers and Company), Mr. G. Benenson, Mr. F. Heyworth Cripps, Mr. H. Guedalla, F.C.A., and Mr. G. A. Moncrieff.

From the initiation of the undertaking, the fullest sympathy has been shown and assistance rendered by the Russian Imperial Government in the establishment of this the first English joint stock bank in St. Petersburg. The great importance with which the institution is regarded

was shown by the notable functions given in honour of the founders on the occasion of their recent visit to St. Petersburg, when a dinner was given in their honour by M. Kokovtsoff, the Prime Minister of Russia, who also, with M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other leading personages, attended the dinner given by Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, in honour of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. L. Amery, Mr. R. G. H. Boulton, and Mr. G. A. Moncrieff. The Russian side of the enterprise was also represented on these and other occasions, by Count Alexis Bobrinsky, M. Davydoff (Ministry of Finance), M. Timiriacheff (ex-Minister of Commerce and Industry), Prince Ourousoff, Prince Galitzin, M. Koushin (Governor of the State Bank), and other leading Russian bankers and public men.

Speaking at one of these banquets and expressing gratitude for the cordiality of his own and his colleagues' reception, and admiration at the signs on every hand of Russia's industrial awakening, Lord Balfour of Burleigh said the object of the Russian and English Bank was not to compete with Russian banks, but to develop and foster the economical advance of Russia for the mutual benefit of Russia and Britain. Mr. Austen Chamberlain voiced the same ideal of common advantage, while M. Davydoff, replying for the Russian Government, referred to the Russian and English Bank as a prominent factor in the financial and commercial development of the two Empires.

During the few months which have already elapsed since the opening of the Bank, its rapid growth of business shows that larger and more permanent premises will soon be required. With its enormous area, its great wheat-growing lands, its as yet untouched vast mineral wealth, and the huge population of Russia, the greatest success seems to await the Russian and English Bank, with its influence over British capital, its modern methods, and its ability to assist the British merchant and manufacturer as to the local requirements of any part of the Russian Empire.



A RECENT VISITOR TO ST. PETERSBURG AND A DIRECTOR OF THE IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN CORPORATION LIMITED: THE RIGHT HON. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Photograph by Rossano.



THE FIRST ENGLISH BANK IN ST. PETERSBURG: IN THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, NEVSKY PROSPECT.

Photo, Tullia.

AFTER THE WINTER'S HUNTING: THE SELLING OF THE PELTS.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



TRADING SKINS FOR FIREARMS, KNIVES, AND OTHER GOODS: YAKUTS AND TUNGUSES BARTERING FURS WITH THE RUSSIAN MERCHANTS' AGENTS.

As soon as the worst of the winter is over, the great fur-merchants send their buyers to their trading posts in the north, that they may barter for the pelts which are a result of the hunting of the Yakuts and the Tunguses. The skins, which are merely dried, are sent to headquarters by sleigh caravans; and then the posts are closed until the following

winter. The fur industry is, of course, an important item in Russian trade, although fur-bearing animals in Russia are decreasing. Hence the fact that, very wisely, the Russian Government have just decreed a close time for sable, which none may kill for the next three years. It will even be illegal to keep sables in stock during that period.

ANGLO = RUSSIAN BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital - - £1,500,000
Issued Capital - - - £1,200,000

Directors:

CHARLES BIRCH CRISP, 11, Angel Court, E.C., Director of the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank, St. Petersburg, *Chairman*.
 HERBERT J. W. JERVIS, Freston House, near Ipswich, Director of the Capital and Counties Bank, Limited, *Deputy-Chairman*.
 A. GOUKASSOW, 3 and 4, Lime Street Square, E.C., Merchant.
 CHARLES GREENWAY, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Director of the Imperial Bank of Persia.
 ISAAC LEWIS, Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate, E.C., Messrs. Lewis and Marks, Merchants.
 ROBERT LOGAN, 2, Knaresborough Place, S.W., of the National Bank of New Zealand, Limited.
 SIR FRANCIS W. LOWE, M.P., 2, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
 ALMERIC PAGET, M.P., 39, Berkeley Square, W., Director of the Anglo-Russian Trust, Limited.
 GEORGE P. SECHIARI, Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Messrs. Rodocanachi, Sons, and Co., Bankers.
 J. BOWRING WIMBLE, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., Director of C. T. Bowring and Co., Limited.

Manager and Secretary:
VICTOR PARKER.

Telegrams—"SUROLGNA, LONDON."

Registered Office:

11, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone—8429 BANK.

FIRST REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Presented at the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 16th of May, 1912.

The Directors submit herewith the Accounts of the Bank for the period from its incorporation, viz., 19th January, 1911, to the 30th April, 1912—

The profits for this period, after charging the sums shown to the debit of the Profit and Loss Account, amount to £71,421 6 11

The Directors recommend that the above amount be applied as follows—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 17th inst. £60,355 3 3
 In writing down Bank Fittings Account 241 11 0
 Leaving to be carried forward to next Account 10,824 11 11
£71,421 6 11

According to the Articles of Association Messrs. Charles Birch Crisp, Herbert J. W. Jervis and Charles Greenway retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Herman Lescher, Stephens & Co., retire and offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board,

VICTOR PARKER,

Secretary.

11, KING WILLIAM STREET,
 LONDON, E.C.

8th May, 1912.

BALANCE SHEET at 30th April, 1912.

Liabilities.				Assets.							
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
To CAPITAL—				By Cash at Bankers, in hand and at Call				184,997	15	0	
Authorised 300,000 Shares of £5 each	1,500,000	0	0	„ Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank Shares—							
Issued 240,000 Shares fully paid		1,200,000	0	0	At Cost „ ..				1,230,000	0	0
„ Current, Deposit and other Accounts ..		1,163,946	16	1	„ Russian Government Guaranteed Bonds and other Securities—						
„ Acceptances on Account of Customers		7,000	0	0	At Cost „ ..				215,859	3	11
„ Profit and Loss Account		71,421	6	11	„ Loans, Bills discounted, etc. ..				794,891	6	4
					„ Customers for Acceptances as per contra				7,000	0	0
					„ Bank Fittings, etc. ..				941	11	9
					„ Preliminary Expenses (including Underwriting Commission £48,937 16s.)				61,362	16	0
					Less—						
					Dividend on Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank Shares for year 1910, stipulated to be applied in reduction of preliminary expenses				52,684	10	0
									8,678	6	0

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. Cr.

From date of incorporation, 19th January, 1911, to 30th April, 1912.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To OFFICE CHARGES—			By Dividends, Commission, and Interest		
Rent, Salaries, Directors' Fees, and other expenses	10,171	4 7	„ Transfer Fees	31	5 6
„ BALANCE, being Profit for Period	71,421	6 11			
	£81,592	11 6			£81,592 11 6

VICTOR PARKER, Secretary.

CHARLES BIRCH CRISP,
 HERBERT J. W. JERVIS,
 ROBERT LOGAN, } Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

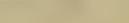
We have examined the above Balance Sheet in detail, and have satisfied ourselves as to the correctness of the Cash balances and the Bills of Exchange. We have also verified the securities representing the Investments, and having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, we are of opinion that such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

6, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
 8th May, 1912.

HERMAN LESCHER, STEPHENS AND CO.
 Chartered Accountants.

The ANGLO-RUSSIAN BANK undertakes to—

Negotiate, underwrite, or issue Guarantee Bonds, Municipal, and other Loans of an approved nature.
 Discount and make advances on Negotiable Securities, Warrants, Bills of Lading, and similar documents.
 Act as Agents for Bankers and others for the collection of Funds, Bills, and Notes of Hand, Coupons, and Dividend Warrants.
 Act as the London Representatives of Foreign Banking and like institutions, and for the payment of Coupons or Dividend Warrants.
 Carry on the business usually carried on in London by Foreign Bankers in connection principally with Anglo-Russian commerce and trade.
 Buy and sell Sterling and Currency Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers. Issue Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit. Arrange for travellers' cheques to be honoured in all parts of Russia. Collect Drafts, Coupons, &c., receive deposits on demand or for fixed periods, and open current accounts.
 The Bank will also undertake the safe custody of Russian Bonds for their customers, and the collection of Coupons in Russia.

THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON  NEWS



[SCIENCE.]



Figure of the Configuration of the City of Hamburg.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, MAY 9.

[illegible][illegible]

On the motion of Sir M. Wood, the London-bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Advances Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—On the motion of Mr. Haart, the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company's Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—On the motion of Dr. Bowdoin, the Telford Bank of England Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. WAARD presented to the House a petition from 173 persons connected with the borough of Southampton, setting forth "That the undersigned electors of the borough of Southampton had soon with deep regret the report just made by the select committee appointed to try the validity of a petition against the recent election and return of members to serve in the present parliament for the said borough, by which it appears that an extensive system of bribery prevailed at that election; that this being the second time

The order of the day having been read for the adjourned debate on Mr. Ricebuck's motion for the appointment of a select committee, "to inquire whether certain practices connected with the trials of persons presented to the House amount to the return of certain of its members be not a gross breach of its privileges"—Mr. ROBERTS presented a petition from the students, relating to reference

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born, Reading, Iowa, and Falkenstein, certain corrupt compromises had been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation of the bribery alleged to have been practiced at the elections for the said towns, a select committee be appointed to inquire whether such compromises had been entered into, and whether such bribery had taken place in the aforesaid towns; which, after a brief discussion was put and agreed to.

On the order of the day, the further consideration of the report on the Income-Tax being read, Mr. B. Wood proposed a clause to the effect that only real income should be chargeable, and that no taxable persons in trade to deduct under schedule D, and that such trade, from the aggregate of his income.

For the class
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Mr. C. then read a letter from the Hon. Secy. of the Treasury, dated 10th Nov. 1862, in which he stated that the Government had decided to increase the tax on the property of the United States, and to charge five percent on such as the Property-tax. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved for the amendment, as being contrary to the original bill, and was supported by Mr. H. and Lord E. who there answered.

May 17

The Copyright bill was read a second time.

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. H. P. HENNING presented a petition from the subscribers of Bristol, praying that they might be exempt from the operation of

Mr. Foster Howard moved that Mr. Speaker should issue a writ for the election of a member to serve for the borough of Astoria here in that House. Mr. Moxsuck, under the rule, moved, subject to the order of the house.—Mr. G. moved that the

... would I
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... and J. H. Ussell, could not agree to
... recent underlin state of affairs and at
after a short discussion between Sir R. Peel, Mr. French, Mr. ...
... a short discussion between Sir R. Peel, Mr. French, Mr. ...

But Russell gave police that he would on Friday move to living in a hut for preventing bribery and corruption.

Mr. Riddington rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to ex-

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R. R. Paul row to give the order of the day for the coming year.

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therefore, that a full disposition had been made of the part of Government to lower the prices of the various commodities which are principally consumed by the poor. It was also stated that the Government had been successful in its efforts to reduce the price of meat, and that the price of meat had been reduced to a level which was considered to be reasonable. It was also stated that the Government had been successful in its efforts to reduce the price of bread, and that the price of bread had been reduced to a level which was considered to be reasonable. It was also stated that the Government had been successful in its efforts to reduce the price of other commodities, and that the price of other commodities had been reduced to a level which was considered to be reasonable. It was also stated that the Government had been successful in its efforts to reduce the price of other commodities, and that the price of other commodities had been reduced to a level which was considered to be reasonable.

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THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION,
THEY ARE THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the
 Board of Education to the Board of Directors of the
 Board of Education, dated January 1, 1901.
 The letter is as follows:

We come now to speak of the characteristic illustrations of this brilliant event, as they adorn the pages of our ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. And first, as in all honour and duty bound, we must direct attention to her who, not more in her exalted station as "sovereign of all she surveyed," than by her grace and condescension, was emphatically the sun from which the glorious constellations of the evening drew light and life and brightness. The costume worn by her Majesty was that of the noble-hearted and tender Philippa, Queen of Edward III. Our limits preclude a full-length representation of her Majesty's attire; but the accompanying engraving will enable our readers to form an idea of its splendour, with the assistance of the following description.

DRESSES OF HER MAJESTY AND HER LADIES IN ATTENDANCE.

Over a skirt, with a demi-train of ponceau velvet, edged with fur, her Majesty wore a surcoat of brocade, blue and gold. The centre and the edges likewise lined with miniver. This fur-distinctive of the highest social station in the middle ages, when the crown and the sword were the only symbols of power, but her Majesty's were not of the same nature. From the upper edge of the centre of the miniver stomacher there was a band descending of jewels laid on gold tissue, and the other parts of the dress, the armlets, &c., were likewise studded with precious gems. Over this was affixed an ample mantle of splendid brocade, gold and silver, with flowers of a deep mauve and blue, over a gill ground—a deep mauve and blue, as well as the blue and gold brocade, by the ingenuity of our own Spitalfields weavers. This mantle was lined with miniver. Her Majesty's hair was dressed in the style of the fifteenth century, and was adorned with a light crown of gilded gold.



THE MISTRESS OF THE ROSE.—Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Rose, who, as leader of the Highland Quadrille, wore one of the richest of her characteristic national costumes.

THE REVEREND WOMEN.—The Hon. Mrs. Anson and Mrs. Brand wore dresses of charming effect of the period chosen by Her Majesty, bearing the quarters of the ancient arms of England, with lions and fleurs-de-lis.

LADIES IN WAITING.—Lady Jocelyn and Lady Portman wore dresses of the same period as her Majesty's, with a surcoat, but without miniver and other distinctive accessories.

THE MISTRESS OF THE ROSE.—Miss I. Pitt, Miss Parker, Miss Devon, Miss Smith, and Miss J. Anson, and others, dressed in the same style.

Lady Roselyn exhibited a dress copied from the picture of the famous Countess of Salisbury, whose garter Edward III. turned into a trophy—origin of the highest order of chivalry now in existence, and which Kings, Princes, and Nobles of the highest degree bear as a remembrance of the most romantic of all past ages.

To describe the effect of these dresses as gorgeous would be but to half express the admiration they elicited. The design and execution of her Majesty's costume were intrusted to the genius and skill of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. L. The former, who, we hear, is a student of the history of art, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and the latter, who, we are told, is a student of the history of art, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and who, with the assistance of his expert and talented artist, Madame Laure, we are told that he succeeded marvelously in embodying the noble devices of her Majesty upon this occasion.

The small engravings in the centre of this and the next page exhibit detached groups of her Majesty's illustrious visitors in the various costumes honoured by their adoption, as, blended together after the quadrilles, they wandered through the scene of magnificent revelry to them by the favour and hospitality of their young and lovely Sovereign.

The engraving at the bottom of this page will enable our readers to form an accurate idea of the novelty and splendour exhibited in the ball-room of the Palace, at the precise moment of the commencement of the royal quadrille. Amidst this magnificent group the ingenuity of our curious friends will find no difficulty in appropriating particular costume to individual character; and fastidious indeed must be the taste that, in such a display of beauty and grace, would care to find a flaw.

If we may be allowed to speak, we could here enter with enthusiasm upon the surprising manifestations of the sense and taste of the Queen, the Princess, and the most beautiful of the ladies, who, in the most graceful and elegant manner, have been seen in the most brilliant of modern society. And but that a very reference to the facts of history would here be out of place, we would observe that, in our opinion, never and before, and in the most graceful and elegant manner, have we seen a group of ladies and gentlemen, who, in the most graceful and elegant manner, have been seen in the most brilliant of modern society. And but that a very reference to the facts of history would here be out of place, we would observe that, in our opinion, never and before, and in the most graceful and elegant manner, have we seen a group of ladies and gentlemen, who, in the most graceful and elegant manner, have been seen in the most brilliant of modern society.

"Malicious observers: which err,
As reverent should, do a small follow
That is how it should be, but lo! no further
Lush vainly lingers."



ORIGIN OF THE MAIL COACH SYSTEM.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A system of series of illustrations and exercises for second readers.
All communications for this paper are requested to be forwarded to the Editor, 220,
Broad

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1942.

We commence our political course by a distinct avowal of an unconquerable aversion to the very name of "Party." At any previous time such an announcement would probably have proved entirely unavailing; it is now, however, at the present day, a growing tendency on the part of the people to test all legislative measures simply by a reference to their practical utility, which we have watched with the sincerest pleasure, and upon which we are disposed to place a full reliance. Although, therefore, we are unable, on the one hand, to promise our Conservative friends that we intend to uphold Sir Robert Peel as a faithful minister, whose disposition would be irreparably damaged by an infusion of the least additional degree of candour or docility; or, on the other, to bid for the favour of the Whigs, by averring to a conscientious belief that his struggles for power no feelings ever lodge in the breast of Lord John Russell save those which originate in an intense desire to accelerate the march of liberal opinions, we can safely promise to readers of both parties, that whatever may be the measures proposed on either side, they will receive no word of encouragement or opposition from us but such as will at all events be supported by honesty, if not unassuming able reasons. In the path which we have thus chalked out, we must, perhaps, expect to incur the displeasure of some very influential minority, who will find fault with every step we make towards either of our two great objects, we feel persuaded, at all times, sincerely, honestly, and disinterestedly, and have in the mean time, we trust, the support than could be hoped for from any means. The career of a courtier is as short as it is brilliant, but we hope to breeze entirely with an honest adviser, even although he may sometimes render himself extremely disagreeable.

The Income Tax, with a most objectionable clause, is now laid upon the country. When Sir Robert Peel entered upon his office, it seemed almost an insuperable impediment to a singular extent, the elements of duty. A country watching a lingering death-bed, the people had been so miserably treated, the disaffection of the Archbishop of Minster, and every bishop off the throne, and which had been generated by a constant contention with such, yet his own decay, were prepared to go forward with the lusty war, who was about not only to remedy the neglect and disorder consequent upon the prolonged sickness of

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In the year 1720, Mr. John Anderson, of Fermoy, the subject of our present memoir, removed from Duminree, where he originally resided, to the city of Cork, and formed a commercial establishment at that place, which ranked amongst the first houses in the kingdom. Applying himself to business, his perseverance and industry were rewarded, in the course of a few years, by the acquisition of a large property, which enabled him to purchase the extensive *Baronage* property, consisting of the Buttvant, Castle Lyons, and Carrigrohilly estates, and afterwards the estate of *Armon*, in the county of Cork. There he commenced very memorable an extensive and uncommon character, which afforded employment to thousands of poor persons, who, at the time that this field was opened to them, were destitute of all means of living, and absolutely reduced to the last necessity.* When Fermoy came into Mr. Anderson's possession it was a miserable wretched hamlet, under his creative hands, it soon became a flourishing town, having an extensive brewery flour and paper mills, and manufactures of various kinds, the largest internal corn market in Ireland, a great military depot, with a population of 7000 inhabitants. Mr. Anderson having had occasion to visit England, was struck with the great public benefits arising from the mail-coach establishment, then only in its infancy, and animated by a laudable zeal for the interests of his adopted country, he conceived a wish to establish that great national convenience in the sister Kingdom. At this time, it should be remembered, the journey from Dublin to Cork, a distance of about 175 miles, occupied between four and five days, while, during Mr. Anderson's lifetime, owing to the improvements made by him, it was accomplished in 24 hours. On recommending the project to the Government, they entrusted its realisation solely to Mr. Anderson; and that gentlemen, nothing daunted by the obstacles which he had to surmount, entered on the undertaking forthwith. His first line of operations was on the road between Dublin and Cork, and on achieving his object on that road, he passed successively to the roads between Dublin and Limerick, and Dublin and Galway, and Mullingar. The road between Dublin and Waterford, and that, no less fraught with difficulty, between Waterford and Cork, next claimed his attention; and, in fact (for it was necessary to proceed, as to him may be attributed

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But the palmy days of his public usefulness have passed away. After devoting the best energies of his mind and the most active era of his life to the advancement of the solid interests of his country—after applying the large property he had accumulated to the furtherance of great national objects—he is now retired to the quietude of a country retreat, and is busied in his studies and in the pursuit of the extraordinary task, which he has undertaken, of writing a history of the United States, from the first settlement of the country to the present time. He has been for some years past in communication with the great statesmen of the American republic, and would not wonder how he has been able to gain access to every private document of the government, and to the confidence of so much of the highest and noblest spirits of the American people, and how he has been able to accomplish so much for Ireland.

[illegible][illegible]



THE FASHIONS.

Rue de la Chausse d'Antin, Paris, May 9th.

Dear Mr. Editor, — I feel an inexpressible delight in inditing my first communication to your lady readers, upon the fashions of the Continent, and the little devoirs. So soon as I shall be in power has the sun lately shot forth, that the world is in convention on our spring fashions.

the dress is made of the best quality of muslin. The bodice is of a light blue color, and the skirt is of a light blue color. The dress is made of the best quality of muslin. The bodice is of a light blue color, and the skirt is of a light blue color. The dress is made of the best quality of muslin. The bodice is of a light blue color, and the skirt is of a light blue color.

Leopards are painted in the same style as the *panne de riz*, excepting that the colours are a less deeper, to harmonize with the increased colour of the straw.

Wash, and it is worn at any time of day, and is so promoted, but it enjoys their patronage in our homes. An endless number of ornaments and baubles have appeared as novelties in the past few years, and as ornaments they are justly esteemed. I remember a dress in Japan and watered silk are the most fashionable kinds of silks. Trimmings of every description to the bottom of dresses are worn to be waving, all which for the fronts they are very much used. In these a row of various silk strip plaques in the form of leaves, but in a trim, may be inserted in a dress to make it more attractive, as it is convenient and to give a little of the waving which dresses are now made to have. The new dresses, as the dresses of the 1840s, and 1850s, were popular at some of the

... will do ... give ... parts and materials of
the ... as the ... and ...
... are ... he ...
... which as it has ... the ... have
in your armory combined at once economy with elegance. Ad
vance.

E. J. HARRIS

LAW INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} \right]$$

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COUNT OF EXCHIEQUER

The New Peace sitting for Mr. G. was commenced on Tuesday
ing at Weston Hall before Lord Alington.

DYER AND ANOTHER V. MAY.

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CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF B.T.

[illegible][illegible]

Wednesday, *Maria Williams*, also *Maria Wood*, respectable-looking woman, was charged with stealing plate to the value of \$100 from the party of James Holdre, Esq., her master.

The robbery was committed in a very singular and daring manner. It appeared that the prisoner was cook to the prosecu- tor, and in the month of October, in last year, she had warning to leave the establishment that month the prosecu- tor was to be gone for some time, and on that return she discovered that the kitchen door had been left open, and that a quantity of silver plate, consisting of eating spoons, two knives, a fork, a spoon, a butter knife, and a table knife, to the value of \$100, had been taken. She had been absent, and had the opportunity of doing so, and it was afterwards ascertained that the original owner of the plate was left the plate in a box in the kitchen, and she took a heavy box, and it is feared that she procured it in London, where it was sold to her by one of a Jew or a Jewess, and it was procured and carried

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OLD COURT.

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back walked Mr. Israel Cohen to the other shop, and tried to get even the money he was out of pocket upon the article. The attempt was, as might be imagined, ineffectual, and the complainant then caused the defendant to be apprehended.—The Lord Mayor asked whether it was the fact that the pawnbroker's man, who lent the money upon the chain, did not mention to the defendant that it was base metal upon the second application? The shopman replied that such was the fact. He apprehended, if he made any such admission, that it would never be redeemed. (A laugh.) The defendant—I declare I never knew it was not gold, and also that I never sold the duplicate to Cohen. I only borrowed the five shillings upon it, and he promised to keep it safe for me till I could redeem it. He, however, was so anxious to make something by doing me, that he ran off and took out the chain, and tried to raise twice the amount. (A laugh.) The Lord Mayor—I believe that one of you is just as bad as the other, and I dismiss the case altogether. Complainant—Well, but please you, my lord, this here fellow must hand me over my sixteen and twopenny farthing, what this here rubbish cost me. The Lord Mayor—No; take your chain. Your friend has done you, and you tried to do the pawnbroker, and I congratulate the tradesman for having got so well out of your hands. Complainant—Why, please my heart, what am I to do with this here copper? The Lord Mayor—Put it round your neck to be sure—the proper place for it. (Laughter.)

UNION-HALL.—A FLARE UP.—Edward Jones, a man of respectable appearance, was brought before Mr. Traill, charged with being engaged in the illicit manufacture of spirits in a house where the seizure of a private still and a quantity of liquor was made by the officers of excise.—John Court, an excise officer stated that on Saturday last, at four o'clock in the afternoon, he went, accompanied by another officer, to 35, Wellington-street, Blackfriars-road, where, from information, it was known the prisoner was engaged in the illicit manufacture of spirits. On obtaining admission to the house, which they did by stratagem, and on entering the back parlour, they found it fitted up with a still, and all the apparatus necessary for carrying on business in an extensive way. The prisoner was there apparently as if he had been at work, and was in the act of running out of the house without his coat, when he was stopped and brought back to the still-room. At this time there was a large fire under the still, from which was running through the worn into a large pan, spirits of a strong quality. The prisoner, on finding that he had no chance of escape from the premises, ran forward to the still, and seizing up the pan with the spirits, threw the contents into the fire, which set the place in a blaze, and had they not retreated expeditiously, they would all have stood a chance of being severely injured; as it was, however, a good supply of water being procured, the flames were soon extinguished without doing much damage; and on examining the place, a seizure was then made of a large quantity of spirits, besides several gallons of molasses wash, which is in a state of fermentation. The prisoner, in his defence, said, that he dashed the spirits into the fire, not with the intention of inflicting injury on himself or the excise officers, nor to set fire to the place but that he did it with the view to get rid of the liquor, so that none of it could be produced in evidence against him. He was fined £30, and in default of payment was committed for three months.

POURTRAIT PAINTING.—George Good was charged with caricaturing an old gentleman named Heather, the proprietor of Golden Cottage, Kennington, and defacing the house in front of his house.—The complainant stated that he had latterly been very much annoyed by some persons drawing his likeness in chalk, with a pipe stuck in his mouth, on the boards in front of his cottage. The caricature caused a number of persons to assemble in front of the house, whose boisterous mirth was anything but pleasing to him. He added that, determined on finding out who the person was, he watched, and caught the defendant busily engaged with a lump of chalk, writing his (Mr. Heather's) name under a figure representing him, and he therefore gave him into custody.—Mr. Traill inquired whether there was anything indecent in the character of the figure drawn, or obscenity in the writing on the boards, as in that case he could inflict a very heavy fine on the defendant.—The complainant admitted that there was not, only that it made him look very ridiculous, and caused crowds to collect round his door.—The defendant said that he did it to be revenged for an insult offered to him by some person living in Golden Cottage, who called out after him, and said that he was like Good, the murderer, by name and by nature.—The defendant was fined 10s.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—THE DAPPER'S DODGE.—Samuel Gregory, porter, at an old merchant, was brought before Mr. Malby, charged with having caused a mob to assemble about the shop of Messrs. Bycroft and Co., Commerce House, Leicester-square.—A shopman in the employ of the firm, said the defendant looked over a number of parcels for sale at the door, and having selected one, he tendered 2s. in payment. Witness told him the price was 6d., but the defendant insisted on having it at the price marked on a ticket, which must have slipped into a basket containing the high-priced parcels accidentally. In consequence of the defendant's determination to have the parcel at his own price, a crowd assembled, and it was then found necessary to call a policeman to remove the defendant to the station-house.—In answer to the charge, the defendant said, that he was passing through Leicester-square on an errand, he saw a basket of parcels ticketed 1s. 11d., and he selected one from the lot and tendered the money. The shopman wanted to make out that the ticket came there by mistake, but he (defendant) insisted on having the article on the terms specified on the ticket.—Mr. Malby said it was a very common practice for tradesmen to attempt to defraud the public. In the present instance he should order the defendant to be discharged from custody.

AN IRISH TEA-PARTY.—A brace of Irish ladies came before Mr. Hardwick with all the evidences upon them of having been recently engaged in pugilistic contest. The complainant in particular had her face so tattooed by the nails of her adversary, that she resembled a New Zealand squaw. "Yer banner," says Mrs. Ryan, the complainant, "I don't know Nelly Roche, barring she lives on the same flure. On Wednesday I was taking my bit of tay in my own room, when in comes Nelly, and without axing anybody's lave, sits down behind me. 'A warm day, Mother Ryan,' ses she. 'That's no news, Mother Roche,' sis I. 'A cup of tay wouldn't do me any harm,' ses she. 'You know best about that,' says I. Then, yer banner, she set for a minute without speaking, and then, up she jumps, and calls out, 'Had luck to the woman that won't ax another to a cup of tay.' Then she rimbals off my cap, and scrapes my face wid her five finger-nails, till I'm unable to stand up in my own defence."—Mrs. Roche, in reply, admitted the assault which had been provoked by Mrs. Ryan's inhospitality, in not asking her to have tea, when she had been out with her all the morning, and had spent all her "market money" at the various gin-shops which they had visited together.—The magistrate after hearing a witness, ordered the defendant to pay the expenses.

ELECTIONEERING.—The investigation of the double return for Cordigan, which lasted but half an hour, cost Pryse Pryse, Esq., the Hon. Member, more than £1200.

HORHOUSE AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—The first dividend of 5s. in the pound is expected to be declared on Tuesday next.—*Keele's Bath Journal.*

M. Dormoy, the director of the Italian Opera of Paris, is now in London, effecting engagements for the ensuing season. His company of actors will be reinforced by the presence of Salvi, who enjoys a great reputation in Italy; and Mlle. Molini, who made so promising a display as *Norma*, at her Majesty's Theatre a few Saturdays since, will, it is said, be added to the list of *prime donne*. The Salle Ventador is at present in the occupation of a German company, but their success has been very indifferent.

Several letters were received at the General Post-office by the last overland mail, via Marseilles, bearing the extraordinary postmark of Hong-Kong, in China.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SCULPTURES.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down ought in malice."

"All first impressions are voluntary and inevitable, but the knowledge of the subject will guide you to judge first of the whole—not to creep on from part to part, and nibble at execution before you know what it means to convey. The notion of a tree precedes that of counting leaves or disentangling branches. Every artist has, or ought to have, a character or system of his own; if, instead of referring that to the test of nature, you judge him by your own packed notions, or arraign him at the tribunal of schools which he does not recognise, you degrade the dignity of art, and add another fool to the head of Dilettanti."

"But if, for reasons best known to yourself, you come determined to condemn what yet you have not seen, let me advise you to drop your pursuits at art for one of far greater importance—the inquiry into yourself; nor aim at tests till you are sure of justice."—Fuseli Greek Aphorisms.

Those who, like ourselves, in the earnest search after the *diva halos* ideas, anxiously fly to gaze on the gorgeous banquet spread for cultivated taste, this 70th time, by the associated representatives of British Art, the Royal Academicians, will, of course, as curiosity demands, first seek for an impression of the whole, more or less distinct, ere they attend particularly to individual works. And it is not to be expected that every visitor will attentively consider each separate specimen; but judging in the manner Reynolds preferred, from their immediate perceptions, without much fatigue of thinking—allowing the eye to roam and wander at large over the whole magnificent array, till the mind is arrested, and an interest excited by the dazzling lustre and unusual brilliancy of some prominent gem. We have leisurely strolled over the rooms and observed those works whose intrinsic excellence absorbed us in contemplation, and enforced our admiration, and those which, by partial defect or oversight, demanded the gentle censure of all real lovers of art, and shall offer but few remarks, expecting that all will go, see, and be gratified. And, first, the Sculpture Room—for we love to begin here, that we may be immediately transported from the busy hum of the out-door throng, and gather a calmness from the solemn simplicity of those images that seem to have started instinct with an entranced vitality, hearing to time's latest date the figured type of high ennobled virtue.

1827. 'Venus rescuing Æneas from Diomed.' W. C. MARSHALL, Royal Academy. Gold medal group.—It may undoubtedly have deserved the medal in comparison with the other groups sent for competition; but how Mr. Marshall could commit such an error as to give Æneas, a warrior, the almost softened outline and muscles of a female, we cannot conceive. When a warrior falls wounded, the muscles, without doubt will be relaxed, but they will still present an appearance analogous to the character of the figure; the relaxed state of the large distinct masses of prominent muscle belonging to heroic form, can never partake of the undulating suavity of the female contour. Mr. Marshall, by the slightest reference to the torso of *Apollonius and Cecrops*, to the *Ilyssus, Theseus, &c.*, will perceive to be essential to grand class form. If the remainder of the group was not of excellence sufficient to demand still further labour in order to perfect the whole, we should pass it without even this remark.

1291. 'A Greek Warrior, illustrative of Caution and Resolution.' F. PARKER.—A sneaking coward of villainous form. Oh! what an effort it must require to imitate humanity so abominably. Horror-stricken with the affectation of this and some others not far distant, with what delight and pleasure we turn to the truly pensive angel, 1299, 'Part of a Group at the Entrance of a Family Vault.' R. WESTMACOTT, A.—Mr. Westmacott has succeeded admirably in combining classic correctness and form with the beautiful simplicity of action and drapery of the early English monumental figures. What will the whole work be when complete? Even one—

"That kinks for such a tomb, would wish to die."

1973. 'Model, life size, of a Statue of Lord Viscount Nelson, E. H. BAILY.—An attempt to hand down to posterity, under cover of a great artist's name, by an unfeeling committee, the imperfections of one of England's greatest heroes. Why is not Mr. Baily allowed a sculptor's licence? Why may he not use a grand cloak and massive drapery, instead of an abominably fashioned coat and coil of rope? Why not use his taste in selecting materials, and dealing with them as he pleases; instead of being compelled to treat us with a choice *worms* from a marble store, in the shape of a rotten cable? How often will posterity wish that the whole committee had been hung with the prototype, ere they had decided so ridiculously. Why are Nelson's wrinkles to be perpetuated? Why a thousand such questions? But let any one compare this with 1289, a statue of Sir Astley Cooper by the same artist. Here (though the hero is making the most of his double chin) is given grand character, simple action, and accordant drapery; the whole is of a piece; perfect unity pervades the canopy; the effect noble and magnificent! Nelson is an insignificant, common-place, imperfect individual, which any one would suppose would directly sit down to pick the rope into oakum; though the artist has done his utmost, and no one that ever lived could have done more, under similar circumstances, than he has. These two works form a perfect lesson to artists, committees, and the public.

1306. 'Marble Bust of Allan Cunningham, Esq., by H. WEEKS. If anything was required to prove the old saying, "that a man thinking was one of the three noblest sights of nature," this bust would more than confirm it; its simple majesty and true dignity awe us; whilst a mouth formed for natural humour brings it to the level of our humanity.

1349. 'Bronze Frieze for a Mantelpiece, electrotyped,' subject 'Poetry and Painting,' Mr. L. WARRICK, breathes the very spirit of Flaxman's later works. To this mode of multiplying the finest basso relievos, and applying them in such a useful manner, those interested in domestic decoration (and who is not?) ought to pay a particular attention.

1359. 'An ideal Head of Pythagoras,' Sketch—F. W. MILLER. The work of a mind deeply imbued with classic feeling. Mr. Miller ought to have added quantity to quality, and made this head at least six times the size.

DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES.

700. 'The Man who built his House without a Foundation.' 720. 'The Man who built his House on a Rock,' G. JONES, R.A. The two groups of a mother and children require only to be taken out of these sketches, and having the drapery and parts elaborated, and then finally painted full size, to rank with the maternal groups of the Sistine ceiling.

625. 'Portrait of a Lady,' M. HODGKIN. Enquisite. We cannot sufficiently applaud the elegant taste and judgment which selected this transient moment of beautiful action from pure nature, and rendered this representation of it with such feeling, delicacy, and truth.

657. 'Portrait of Mrs. Wheeler,' G. RICHMOND. Something like a water-colour drawing, admirable colour and execution, though with somewhat of the very, very slightest possible tinge of affectation.

871 and others, Sir W. J. NEWTON. Perfect for character, expression and execution. We cannot say more, we would not say less.

917. 'Lady Carmichael,' R. THORNBURN. One's heart throbs and longs for such a work, a beautiful vision that will haunt us through life. The one large mass of light rather too strongly contrasts the soothing repose of the back-ground. We beg to hint, had Mr. Thornburn thrown the lower part of the dress more in shadow, and added a little more light to the pink drapery, so as to form a secondary mass, and then carried the least bright tinge over on the other side, would not the effect of the whole have been improved?



MATRIMONY.—A professional gentleman, who has for some time past enrolled the category of his multitudinous graces, accomplishments and prospects, in the portfolio of the "Matrimonial Alliance Establishment," fearing that, under the influence of Sir Peter Laurie's recent animadversion, they will waste their sweetness unseen—unknown in the rose-tinted volume of the modern Hymen, avails himself of the glorious opportunity afforded to advertisers by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and boldly and unhesitatingly submits his picture in "bills," to the approving smiles of the fair daughters (and widows) of Albion's isle; conscious of his perfect sincerity in stating, that he has no insurmountable objection to fortune being combined with beauty, taste, lively disposition, and cheerful temper; he feels assured that the lovely creature whose eye shall be fortunate enough first to meet this advertisement (and then the advertiser), will secure to herself a perfect amonity, if truth be truth, and manners, not money, make the man. Address with portrait (miniature set in gold, pearls, or other precious stones, not refused), to A. Denis Slim, Esq., 320, Strand.



CAPITAL SPEC! Safe as the Bank!—Wanted a partner in a snug, genteel little concern, with an airy and pleasant corner situation, in one of the most densely crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis, and doing a good ready-money business, without much risk; which an increase of capital would considerably extend. The returns exceed the outlay, and the Sunday custom alone covers the rent. The taxes are redeemed, and there is a long unexpired term of the lease, which is held at a lolly-pop. The coming-in is to a half-share, including plant and stock, very moderate, say a trifle above £5000. Any person who can command the above sum, will not only find this a decided bargain, but a very desirable opportunity of commencing business, and well worthy the attention of an industrious person, of small means and less family. References exchanged. Address, prepaid to B.B. (Brandy Hall), Pieman's-alley.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

Match.—T.Y.C. 301. Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak, beat Lord Exeter's Abydos.
Match.—1866. H. R. D.M., Mr. Pettit's Langdon, beat Mr. Treen's Hailton.
Match.—T.Y.C. 302. Lord Exeter's Abydos and Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, A dead heat.
303. For three-year-old colts and fillies. **R.M.**
General Yates's Seahorse 1
Mr. Dixon's Ballinacree 2
304. T.M.M. The winner to be sold for 2500, &c.
Duke of Rutland's Sir Ham 1
Lord Oxford's Y. Quo Minna 2
Prodrom Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each. T.Y.C.
Colonel Peel's s. by Blane, out of Jason's dam, and Mr. Grenville's Fortunio divided the forfeit.
Lord Exeter's Sultan received forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's Oakley.

WEDNESDAY.

The Jockey Club Plate of £50.
Duke of Rutland's Flamborough 1
Mr. Dawson's Barbara 2
Handicap Plate of £50. A.F.
Mr. Newton's Ma Bim 1
Lord Kelburn's s. Renshaw 2
The Suffolk Stakes of 15 sovs. each.
Mr. Bedford's Bob Peel 1
Lord Albemarle's Ralph 2

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.
Lord Albemarle's Minaret 1
Fulwark Craven's That's-the-time-of-day 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for £200.
Fulwark Craven's That's-the-time-of-day, 3 years 1
Lord Oxford's Young Quo Minna, 2 yrs 2

TATTERSALLS—THURSDAY.

DUNNY.

7 to 4 apt Scott's lot
 2 to 2 Mr. Trevelyan's Coldenest
 2 to 2 Colonel Atter's Antia (take 4 to 1)
 2 to 2 Mr. Grenville's Canadian
 11 to 1 Lord Chesterfield's Jack (taken)
 12 to 1 Lord Westminster's Archibald (taken)
 12 to 1 Mr. G. Clark's Lord of Holderness
 20 to 1 Lord George Bentinck's Chatham
 20 to 1 Mr. Greenwood's Lassie
 20 to 1 Mr. Hovell's Metone (taken)
 40 to 1 Mr. Gregory's Barrier
 50 to 1 Mr. Mackenzie's Agreeable colt (taken)
 50 to 1 Mr. Rogers's Tipton
 100 to 1 Mr. Pryn's Ceresia (taken)
 100 to 10 Mr. G. Clark's Master Thomas (taken)
 100 to 10 Mr. G. Heathcote's Arkiana (taken)
 25 to 500 on Coldenest against Antia (taken)
 7 to 4 was laid that Robinson rides Barrier.

MONEY MARKET.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Money has become very tight on the Stock Exchange, and the prices of Consols are not quite so good as at the close of business yesterday, being 92½ for Money, and 92½ for the Account; Three per Cent. Reduced, 91½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, 92½; New Three-and-a-Half per Cent., 100½; Bank Stock, 167½; India Stock, 250½; India Bonds, 21; and Exchange Bank, 30 42 prem.
 Scarcely a bargain has been made either in Foreign Securities or Shares.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 55½; Grand Junction, 189; London and Birmingham Shares, 31½; and Eastern Counties, new, 25 15 4.

Mexican Bonds are quoted at the advanced rate of 37½ having been 37½.

MOVEMENTS IN PICCADILLY.—A memorial has been sent to the Lords of the Treasury from the inhabitants of Piccadilly, the object of which is to maintain a uniform width of street between Hyde-park Corner and Piccadilly, by taking in portions of the Green Park on the site of the late Green-park Lodge.

THE BALL THAT KILLED NELSON.—The market-bell that killed Nelson is now in the possession of the Rev. F. W. Baker, of Bathwick, near Bath. A considerable portion of the gold lace, gold, and silk cord of the epaulettes, with a piece of coat, were found attached to it. The gold lace was as firmly fixed as if it had been inserted into the metal while in a state of fusion. The ball, together with the lace, &c., was mounted in crystal and silver, and presented by Captain Hardy to Sir William Beattie, the surgeon of the Victory.

CARLETON—STATE OF TRADE.—We regret to say that the hand-loom weaving in this city continues in a most depressed state, and that the weavers have suffered a further reduction of their wages, although the previous earnings of a vast proportion of them were scarcely sufficient to sustain life.

The subscription raised for the assistance of the sufferers at Hamburg has been promptly met in the city, and is understood already to have reached about £5000, making with the £2367 subscribed on Wednesday, by twenty-four individuals and two companies, upwards of £7000 collected in a day and a half.

LORDS DAY SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday, the Bishop of Chester in the chair. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Rev. W. Stowell, Major Buxton, and a great number of other gentlemen were on the platform. The Right Rev. Chairman having opened the proceedings, the Secretary read the Report, by which it appeared that in the manufacturing and mining districts the working classes were in a lamentable state of spiritual ignorance, from a neglect of Sabbath-day instruction. The chaplain of the Sussex House of Correction, in a letter to the magistrate, stated, that during the last three years he observed that of 2616 prisoners, 1680 were ignorant of their letters, that only 111 could read, that 61 were ignorant of the leading doctrines of Christianity, that 344 had some idea of them, that 800 could not give any account of the history of Christ, and 1400 knew nothing beyond the name of Christ, which he attributed to neglect of the sabbath. There was, however, a general disposition evinced in favour of Sabbath-keeping. The proprietors of boats on the Weaver river, in Cheshire, had discontinued running their boats on Sundays, and had erected three churches along its banks. Government had also contributed towards its observance by the late Police Act, which limited the hours for opening spirit establishments on Sundays. It was ascertained that on the Sunday evening of the 6th of last August, there were 6000 in the White Conduit, Royal Standard, the Eagle, (City Road), and two other places of amusement. But the Middlesex magistrates had suppressed these resorts, confining them to the sale of drink. The report, after a most voluminous detail of the Society's operations against travelling by railways and working in mines, &c., on Sunday, stated, that the receipts of the past year were £2618, and the disbursements £2582.

LITERATURE.

ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Parts I. to V. Lancashire and Cornwall. London: How and Parsons.

This will certainly be a very valuable book. It has a claim beyond most topographical works, as every detail presents the freshness of recent examination. Here is no appearance of an overdrawn from old books for common-place traditions and dusty records; all has been written for and to the purpose. It gives a broad view of the peculiarities of each county, whether it be its romantic scenery, its manufactures, its historical associations, or its antiquarian remains; there is a sufficiency of local matter to please the resident, but which is yet so condensed and agreeably told that it will not fail to entertain all readers. The work comprises the *side with the dale*; even in its descriptions of the giant forges and factories of Lancashire, it is lively enough to interest the most unsatirical mind, and so far solid as to be useful to those who may make these matters their particular study.

Dr. Taylor's is a high name. He has previously aided the philanthropist by his reports of our manufacturing districts, without over-colouring the picture of disease, depravity, and misery which the march of machinery, stayed by a sullen trade, has engendered; and he thus slightly touches upon the state of the factory operatives in one of the numbers of the work before us:—

"The peasants of Lancashire were anciently celebrated for their skill and agility in athletic sports, and they still display the taste wherever they have an opportunity of exercising it. But there is no spot expressly set apart where the operatives can enjoy the healthy sports of England, which would be so grateful an effort produced by crowded lodgings and damp cellars. These cellars are necessarily chosen by the poor hand-loom weavers because a moist atmosphere is required for the weaving cotton; but poverty often compels them to share these miserable abodes with others more wretched than themselves. No better proof can be given of the deficiency of lodging for the Institute near of Manchester than the report of that excellent Institution the Night Asylum. In the first year of its existence it afforded shelter to 1,100 males, 6,877 women, and 2,523 children; making a total of 17,006 cases of persons rescued from sleeping on the stones of the street."

Although the description of the county of Lancashire must necessarily abound with accurate relative to machinery and steam, still there is not a deficiency of general interesting information, which moreover derives additional value from the excellent wood-cuts that are abundantly interspersed in illustration of it.

But Cornwall's romantic coast and fertile inland valleys must draw us awhile to dwell among their beauties. Rich in popular traditions, and bearing evidence in its language of words borrowed from an eastern source, and of a "remote intercourse with some of the more celebrated nations that now exist but in history," this county possesses a character peculiarly its own. The description given by Mr. Redding is in a lively anecdotal train, clear, yet not verbose, now and then glowing among interesting local legends, but never trivial in its details. We give the following as a specimen:—

"After Bottrux church was erected, or more correctly Fortbury, for Bottrux town, small as it is, belongs to two parishes, it was considered that no country church could be complete and orthodox without an harmonious peal of bells. Those of Tintagel were perfectly useless, and within hearing when the wind blew towards Bottrux; but this was not enough. The bells, which were said had sailed for King Arthur as he was borne a corpse from the field of blood near Camelford to Tintagel, and again as he was borne away from his native castle to be laid out at Glastonbury, were not the bells of Bottrux, but altogether alien to that place; as they determined to have an choice a peal as money could procure. The Lord de Bottrux, who had vast possessions, was then residing in the castle, and subscribed largely towards the purchase for the benefit of his soul,—it is being, in those good old days, as careful of their souls as persons less fully born. An order was sent to London for the bells, to a founder of great reputation. There they were made, and despatched by sea, having been previously blessed; it is presumed, from the sequel, by some most exemplary dignity of the hierarchy. The peal, thus shipped, had a prosperous voyage, until the vessel came into the bay opposite Bottrux, when Tintagel bells were "swinging slow with sudden roar," and the sound seemed along the waves to the ear of the pilot who was steering the ship at the time. The pilot was pleased with the sound of his native bell, and thanked God that evening he should be on shore."

"Thank the ship, you fool," said the captain, "thank God upon shore."

"Nay," said the pilot, "we should thank God everywhere."

"Go to; thou art a fool, I tell thee," said the captain; "thank thyself, and a steady helm!"

"This strain was continued for some time; the captain feared the pilot, and the pilot subtly maintained that it was the duty of all to thank God on sea or land, much more so as the sea was a place of danger. The captain at last waxed cholerical, and swore most sinful oaths and blasphemies, as sea-captains were wont to do in those times. The ship, in the mean while, was in sight of the tower that only lacked the bells to be a fair rival of Tintagel. The people were on the cliffs, and above all upon that named Willapack Point, overlooking the rocky gulph called the Black Pit, in expectation of soon receiving the precious freight. But the captain was not to go unpunished. The wind rose rapidly, and blew furiously from the west; nearer and nearer drove the vessel into the bay, and when not a mile from the church tower, which was full in view, a monstrous sea struck her, she gave a lurch to port, and went down, bells and all. The pilot, who could swim, was taken up by a daring fisherman, and returned to his assistance. The storm raged with tremendous fury, and the clang of the bells was distinctly heard, dull, as if muffled by the waves, through which the sound rose out of the ocean depths in solemn tollings at intervals, clearly distinguishable from the roar of the winds and waves. The sound continued still to be heard during the frequent tempests that assailed that part of the coast, as it was heard at the hour when Bottrux bells were engulfed beneath the ocean. The tower to this day has no bells, and more useful to the living is its silence, with the recollection of the cause, than the most harmonious chiming."

"The Rev. Mr. Hawker, of North Tamarion, has noticed this story in his volume, entitled 'The Silent Tower of Bottrux.' We take the liberty of inserting a few stanzas."

"The ship rode down, with courses free,
 The daughter of a distant sea,
 Her shrouds were loose, her anchor stowed,
 The merry Bottrux bells on board—
 "Come to thy God in time!"
 Rang out Tintagel's chime—
 "Yeath, manhood, old age, past,
 Come to thy God at last!"

"The Pilot heard his native bells
 Hang on the towers in distant wells;
 "Thank God!" with reverent brow he cried,
 "We make the shore with evening's tide!"
 "Come to thy God in time!"
 It was his marriage chime:
 "Yeath, manhood, old age, past,
 His bell must ring at last!"

"Thank God, those whining knaves, on land,
 But thank at sea the steersman's hand."
 The Captain's voice above the gale—
 "Thank the good ship and ready sail,"
 "Come to thy God in time!"
 Still grew the boiling chime:

"Come to thy God at last!"

Bow'd heavy on the blast.

"Opress that son, as if he heard
 The mighty Master's signal word,
 What thrills the Captain's whitening lip?
 The death-groans of his sinking ship.
 "Come to thy God in time!"
 Swung deep the funeral chime—
 "Grace! Mercy! Kindness past,
 Come to thy God at last!"

"Still when the storm of Bottrux's waves
 Is waking in his weary caves,
 Those bells, that summon souls to hide,
 Peal their deep tones beneath the tide;—
 "Come to thy God in time!"
 Thus saith the ocean choir;
 Storm, billow, whirlwind, past,
 "Come to thy God at last!"

The steel engravings given with each number of this work are from drawings by Mr. Creswick, and these we need not say are of the first character. His view of the Land's End in the last part is one of the most poetical conceptions that has ever proceeded from his pencil. It is as grand as Turner could have been, and by no means fantastic, as he might have been; it merely wanted the figure with the gun omitted, to increase its quiet and add to its desolation. In conclusion, there is one advantage, and it is a great one, that this edition possesses above all other topographical works—it comes before the public in a cheap form, which none so complete in text and illustrations on steel and wood have ever presented before; and this, with its valuable contents, will certainly obtain for it an extensive circulation.

THE LADIES' COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN. BY

MRS. LOCKTON.—W. Smith, Fleet-Street.

This seems a very useful book. There is a sufficiency of scientific-knowledge to aid those for whose use it has been compiled, and this without too many technical terms that might embarrass them. It aims to guide a lady in the management of a small garden; and the name of the author alone, fully suffices to make us believe that her purpose is fully accomplished in the pages before us. At this period of the year, such a work must be greatly in demand.

EDWY. By J. RELL WORALL.—Eoulston and Hughes, Strand.

An historical poem, treated in a religious vein. The subject is taken from an early period of British history, and relates to the cruelty practised by Daunt towards Edwy's youthful wife Elgiva, and Edwy's sorrow at her death.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LETTERS DELIVERED IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

Week ending April 24, 1842	3,929,313
Ditto April 25, 1841	3,644,767
Ditto Nov. 24, 1839	1,865,373

Increase since 1841 on the week's letters	284,566
Ditto 1839	2,343,549

Mr. Roebuck, barrister-at-law, is now in Nottingham, to conduct, it is said, Mr. Sturge's election. We suspect, from what we have heard, that he is amongst us for the purpose of "getting up a case" for Mr. Roebuck's committee. Mr. Sturge is to be in Nottingham next week. The electors will no doubt bear in mind that at the proper period their esteemed friend, Mr. Walter, will again be a candidate for their suffrages.—*Nottingham Journal.*

LIVERPOOL.—TWO MEN DROWNED.—This afternoon, May 8th, about three o'clock, some boatmen standing on the north end of the Prince's Pier-head, observed, at some distance, a corpse floating down the river with the tide, and supposing it to be one of the unfortunate young men recently drowned, immediately put off for the purpose of picking it up—a large reward being offered for their recovery by the relatives. They had not proceeded far, when unfortunately, the day being stormy, a gust of wind upset the boat, and the men, fear in number, were immediately immersed in the water. Assistance was rendered with all despatch from the shore, but before it could reach, two of the poor unfortunate fellows had met a watery grave: we are happy to add, the other two were saved.

STATE OF BURNLEY AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—We regret to learn that the condition of the labouring population in the neighbourhood of Burnley is becoming daily more deplorable. Not only are the hand-loom weavers very inadequately employed and very wretchedly paid, but many of the factories have ceased working, and nearly the whole labouring population is in a state approaching destitution. In some of the country townships, too, where almost all the inhabitants are poor, it is difficult, and indeed impossible, to collect a sufficient amount of poor-rate to afford relief to the claimants upon the parochial funds; and it is greatly to be feared, that unless some assistance can be obtained from other quarters, the poor will be left without resource.

NOVEL INDICTMENT.—The Grand Jury having returned a true bill against Mr. John Jones, the churchwarden of the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields, for having refused to call a vestry for the purpose of adopting Sir John Cam Hobbes's Vestries Act, Mr. Frensham applied to the court to order process to issue against the defendant; but the chairman refused the application on the ground that it was not likely the defendant would run away.

In the bankruptcy case of Seddon and Seddon, a proof against the separate estate of Mr. George for 10,000, under the marriage settlement of his wife was admitted, and the bankrupts declared to have passed. The sale of their effects has been re-fixed for the 2nd of next month, as the day for which it formerly stood fell upon the "Derby-day."

The costumes at Her Majesty's ball which excited the greatest admiration, and were pronounced to be decidedly the most recherche, were those executed by the houses of Vossillon, and Fortier and Leville, which he had the pleasure of inspecting. Among the costumes from the latter firm, those of Eleanor of Austria, Margaret of Valois, Queen Claude, and an Italian Marchesa of the fifteenth century, were of unparalleled magnificence.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.—At a meeting of the electors of Nottingham, held in the market-place of that town, on Tuesday, for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to the fitness of Mr. Joseph Sturge to represent them in Parliament, a resolution was adopted in favour of that gentleman, who was requested to allow himself to be put in nomination. The rumour that Feargus O'Connor would offer himself has been contradicted.

POVERTY.—It is not a poverty so much as pretence that harrowes a ruled man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse—the keeping up a hollow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

Benedetto Cellini's celebrated silver bell was bought for 240 guineas, by Mr. Forster, at Wednesday's sale, at Strawberry-hill.

It is said that Sir George Woodford will shortly retire from the Governorship of Gibraltar, and Sir James Lyon is already named as likely to be his successor.

ANTIDOTE FOR THE SLAVE TRADE.

We submit to the amputation of a limb for the sake of life; we hang a man for the benefit of society; we remit punishment for the sake of truth, when evidence is furnished against accomplices. The appliances for obtaining and rendering justice must be consistent with its demands. When bad men conspire, good men must combine. For national crimes there must be national remedies. Those nations that dare the world's scorn deserve the world's execration, and when humanity bleeds it behoves the humane to act with energy. The slave-trade is now indelibly branded by civilised Europe as infamous in those nations that allow it, iniquitous towards man, and a wicked defence of the Almighty.

There are no guilty deeds without guilty men. The hardened practical evildoer of a slave is not the only sinner, nor indeed the chief sinner. The breeders and owners of slaves; the builders, owners, and equippers of slave-ships; the racial dealers in our race, the bargainers for blood upon the coast, the marketing buyers in America, Cuba, Brazil; the inhuman task-masters in each exacting, not only from the brow, but blood from the flesh. These are the beings that Europe execrates.

When the confirmed sinner and the young confederate are caught, and brought to prison, the elder and inciting party receives the greater punishment.

The sailor in a slave-ship is not a criminal as the owner of the cargo and owner of the ship. Though working in such an iniquitous traffic, he is innocent when compared with his masters and the capitalists who employ him for their iniquitous gain. He seeks bread—his employers' gold, through the sacrifice of blood.

The sailors now employed in that trade feel that they are in a desperate course; many of them, if they could and had the inducement, would quit it to-morrow. The question is, can it be managed? Can the inducement be offered?

To the first question the answer is, every British port in the British colonies offers an asylum for any kidnapped African, and restores to him his natural freedom; and it may be hoped that, ere long, to other countries, not excepting those who still uphold slavery, will also become such asylums.

Can an inducement be offered for the crews of these slave-ships to carry the slaves into any of these parts, instead of taking them to countries where they would be bought and sold as slaves? If the different colonies can now subscribe to pay the passages for free immigrants, and of free negroes to the colonies, it would answer their purpose quite as well to subscribe to meet a reasonable gratuity to the crews of slaves, and accomplish thereby the noblest work—the freedom of the captives.

The cry from the colonies is for free combined labour, because the unskilled blacks work now mostly for their own account, and chiefly in occupations hitherto neglected. Free emigration cannot be resorted to in any sufficient degree from Europe to tropical climes, nor is it desirable; and spontaneous emigration from Africa is prevented by the convulsions in which that continent is kept through the slave-trade.

Now if we combine a remedy for the honest demands and necessities of a drooping agriculture, and, at the same time, apply a final cure to the evils of Africa; and if the interest of humanity can be combined with those of the planters, not only of the West Indian, but the real and true interests of the very shareholders of Brazil and Cuba, whose existence is periled, by their own showing, by further importation of slaves, why should we hesitate to do it?

By these means self-interest would be made to act as a useful assistant in the cause of humanity. The greater risk for the owners of slave-trading vessels to lose their property by the turning of their crews against them, would deter them from embarking in such hazardous speculations, and the temptations of a pecuniary reward would act as a stimulus to these crews to bring their cargo to such ports, where they can rely upon a premium for so doing.

If such a device were acted upon, all tropical countries in want of African free labour, and all those sincerely desirous of doing away with the slave-trade, now a hundred times more cruel and destructive than in past centuries, would probably subscribe or vote an amount for so valuable an importation of labour secured by such means.

The countries wishing to protect themselves against any further importation of slaves would co-operate, and countless philanthropists all over the world will contribute their mites of contributions towards a fund to be employed in sufficient remunerations to said crews.

The vessels to be abandoned, or to be given up to the lawful (if) owners, in any manner consistent with the law which the funds of the subscribers will test.

Let, therefore, meetings of private individuals forthwith take place here and in the islands; let a purse be made up; and let the notices of premium be circulated on the coast of Africa, and among the sailors of Havannah and Brazil; and let an authorised individual or body, as the representatives of the subscribers to the fund, issue his or their engagement for the faithful performance of these terms on the surrender of the ship and landing of the passengers, and the slave-trade will surely cease.—*Correspondent of the Sun.*

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

See yet her child has drawn its earliest breath.

A mother's love begins—it glows till death—

Lives before life—with death not dim—but seems

The very substance of immortal dreams.—*VERGIL.*

"I'll back out of this, if you please," as the crab said when the girl put him in the pot.

DISINTERESTED GRIEF.—Cook, the tragedian, was in the habit of giving orders to a widow-lady who was once sitting in the pit with her little girl, when their friend the performer was about to be stabbed by his stage rival. Roused by the supposed imminence of his danger, the girl started up, exclaiming, "Oh! don't kill him, sir, don't kill him; for if you do, he won't give us any more pot orders!" Her disinterested grief, like the gratitude of some people, was a lively sense of benefits to come.

At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Free Hospital, given on Wednesday at the London Tavern, the report stated that, during the year 1843, no less than 7500 individuals had been relieved. The Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, who presented to Dr. Marsden a tribute of respect, in the name of the hospital, consisting of a rich and classically designed piece of plate. The subscriptions for the day amounted to 1095.

In course of proceedings in the House of Commons on Wednesday evening, Mr. T. Dencombe wished to obtain an explanation from Mr. Roebuck as to the "repulse" who drew up the National Petition, but the Speaker would not allow the hon. member to ask the question.

By a return just presented to Parliament, on real property, we perceive that the annual value of an acre of land in Middlesex, where the people are most crowded, is 11. 1s. 1d. in Lancaster, 11. 1s. 1d.; in Somerset, 11. 6s. 1d.; in Worcester, 11. 1s. 1d.; in London, 11. 1s. 1d.; in Warwick, 11. 1s. 1d.; while the value of an acre of land in Sussex is 11s. 1d. in Devon, 11s. 1d.; and in Suffolk, 11s. 1d.

CARMYLIE.

A FORGOTTEN SCULPTOR.—We were lately favoured with the sight of a group of four figures, cut out from the rough rock of Carmylie quarries, which, considering the materials which had to be worked up, the entire want of any scientific knowledge or experience of the art of sculpture on the part of the young man who executed them, and the coarseness of the tools used, are well calculated to create feelings of surprise and admiration. Wonderful as the first exhibitions of Thoma, Forrest, and other untutored geniuses have proved, and however much worthy of praise, we venture to affirm that nothing has ever been produced by any sculptor of the day under similar disadvantages, which, in chasteness, taste, and an exquisite perception of the natural, in form and figure, can compete with the group we allude to. The artist is a most unassuming young man, of the name of James Christie, son of Mr. David Christie, Mulrood of Carmylie, a place about six miles distant from Arbroath. He belongs to the humble but industrious class of society, was bred a weaver, and has occasionally been employed in working in the Carmylie quarries. The only time he ever happened to see anything in the shape of sculpture, previous to his commencing this, his first work, was during a visit to Dundee, in which town there then happened to be some travelling exhibition of that kind. Whatever his merits might have been, it appears to have awakened in the mind of Christie a desire to try his hand; and, assuredly, if ever first effort evinced promise of future excellence, it is that to which we refer. The group, as we have said, consists of four separate figures. The most prominent is that of a piper "in full blow." A stout stalwart wight he is, and the consequential serious air with which he "sets his droves in order,"—for pipers are invariably consequential, and often serious too, though the cause of mirth in others—the pursed-up, inimitable screw of lips, as the pipe is applied to them, the windy instrument itself, the broad blue bonnet, and the matchless corolary, gaiters, and shoes of the musician, actually leave us nothing to desire. Near him stands, or rather dances, an old woman—an old woman worth her weight in gold. She is evidently completely overcome by the merry strains of the rude instrument, which is made to "discourse most eloquent music." With an utter forgetfulness of what is due to her age (for she must be past her sixtieth), she has evidently taken to the floor with a determination to shake her foot if she should die for it. With a complete disregard for the lecture which the evangelical non-interference minister of her parish, she is aware, has in store for her, she actually kicks up one of her feet behind, in her ecstatic joyousness, showing, during this feat, a somewhat greater display of understanding and shrewdness than the usages of civilised society usually permit, except in the case of opera girls. It must be admitted that the old dame is somewhat scandalised at her own conduct, as there is an imitable smile, or rather smirk, upon her face, discovering her three only remaining teeth, which says, "Well, I'm sure I ought to be ashamed of myself." The coiffure and entire dress of the old lady is in excellent keeping. It is indeed above criticism. The two other figures are a young man and woman. The former appears to have chosen aside all the cares of this world, and is seen executing a jig with a degree of vehemence and determination truly edifying, while the bonnet daniel, "a supple jade she is, and strong," stands quietly looking at the merry group, evidently smiling at the odd exhibition made by "silly anny," but not without affording evidence of an ill-suppressed longing to foot it with the others. The concerns of birth, but more particularly that of the young woman, is admirable, executed, and the drapery of her frock or gown, for we must plead ignorance as to the difference, is worthy of the chisel of a Chantrey. We doubt not that our present notice will cause the curiosity of amateurs. We feel perfectly confident that, if the young man Christie is patronised, and encouraged, he will not only be an honour to the county, but to Scotland.

The Marquis of Northampton gave his first volée, as President of the Royal Society, on Saturday evening, at his mansion in Piccadilly. About 400 of the most distinguished Fellows of the Society were present, and many foreigners of rank and distinction, together with Mr. Washington Irving, and Mr. Samuel Rogers, the poet.

DEBILIS, Monday, May 9.—The accounts from the country prove that it becomes more disturbed. Tipperary is the scene of frequent outrages. A Reckite notice was posted in the county Carlow on the 25th last month, near Broomville, which contained a threat to shoot Alexander John Humphrey, Esq., the respected clerk of the peace of this county, and a man in his employment, named Nicholas Young, for their interference in the lands of Creams, the property of Mrs. Carrall, the sister of Lord Chief Justice Deberly.

THE URBAN LAWYER.—While a number of lawyers were dining at Wiesbaden, Mainz, a few years since, a jolly soul from the Emerald Isle appeared and called for a dinner. The landlord told him he should dine when the gentlemen were done. "Let him crowd in among us," whispered a lub of the law, "and we will have some fun with him." The Irishman took his seat at the table. "You were not born in this country, my friend?" "No, sir, I was born in Ireland." "Is your father living?" "No, sir, he is dead." "What is your occupation?" "A horse jockey, sir." "What was your father's?" "Trading horses, sir." "Did your father cheat any one while here?" "He did cheat many, sir." "Where do you suppose he went to?" "To Heaven, sir." "And what do you suppose he is doing there?" "Trading horses, sir." "Has he cheated any one there?" "He has cheated one, I believe." "Why did they not prosecute him?" "Because they searched the whole Kingdom of heaven and could not find a lawyer!"

TRY-PON-TAT.—The citizens of Lincoln have been much amused during the past week, by a joke said to have been played upon a medical gentleman of Lincoln, by a blunt, independent son of St. Crispin. Of late years a practice has crept in amongst the surgeons, of sending in the total of their bills, instead of, as formerly, a bill of particulars. They now run in this fashion:—

Dr. to Eschaphus Sawbones,
To Medical and Surgical attendance to self, wife, &c. &c.
and family, during 1844. 12 10 8
"Umph!" says Mr. Miggins. "Guess this won't do. I'm not to be done out of my extraordinary light reading in this kind of way, Mr. Sawbones, I can tell you. Am I to be debauched the pleasure, when I'm up with the poet, of perusing a legitimate bill of particulars, of sending up the number of bottles swallowed and the bottles emptied in 1844; of endeavouring to recall the precise favour of the crimson mixture taken night and morning in January, and of the brimstone-coloured two-tooth spoonful every three hours in March. This is the way, in this age of tyranny and corruption, we are daily robbed of our constitutional privileges, and if I stand it may every member of the Whiltochrome point at me the finger of scorn, and to trouble." Mr. Miggins at first thought of demanding a bill of particulars, but at length the following scheme came into the head of this champion of light literature. Eschaphus Sawbones, Esq., had patronised Mr. Miggins during the year, and accordingly drew out Miggins and wrote as follows:—

Eschaphus Sawbones, Esq.
Dr. to Timothy Miggins,
To booting yourself and shoeing wife, and mending &c. &c. &c.
Miss Lauretta, and piecing family, during
1844. 7 3 8
This bill (of course the names are fictitious) Mr. Miggins has sent to the tender man, declaring that what is "due for the goose is sauce for the gander."

SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

We have before us a letter from a young man, a native of the West Highlands, settled in Australia. It is dated 22nd September, 1841, and relates chiefly to the pastoral interests of the colony. Lambing was to commence early in October, and the writer expected to have about two thousand lambs. The sheep did not stand the winter well, and he had crossed the flocks with rams betwixt the improved Leicester and the Merino. For some years back there had been extensive losses among the sheep, from a complaint called the catarrh, which, on some farms had carried off half of the flock, and few escaped. At the date of the letter sheep were low in price, about 5s. or 6s. overhead, and one lot of 3000 had been sold at 4s. 6d. "With the ravages of the catarrh," says our countryman, "the low price of wool, high wages, and the effect of a number of failures, the sheep declined in value, but they will rise again." Another Highland emigrant had purchased a small herd of cattle, and taken a station for them, at the same time engaging himself to keep the cattle of another settler, for which he received 5s. each. In this way, by being industrious and useful, some of our countrymen get on; but many had failed, coming out with a small capital, and taking sheep on credit, when they were selling at 20s. and 30s. each, and being afterwards obliged to sell them at a sacrifice, when their bills fell due. The extensive sheep-owners are occasionally very successful, as 2000 are attended with little more expense than 1000, and better stations can be obtained in large lots. The new settlers must go to Port Phillip district, and even there penetrate into the interior, to obtain settlements. There seems also to be a great uncertainty as to prices. "A flock of wethers," says the writer, "may be taken to market, and fetch only 5s.; next week they may be up to 14s. and 16s., the latter being a high price." On the whole, this emigrant considers that sheep farmers in the Highlands, at a moderate rate, can do equally well, if not better, than those in Australia. The poor emigrants are now ill off, stations are not easily obtained, and scores of young men, who landed in high hopes, may be seen perambulating the streets of Sydney in quest of places. Men with young sons or relations, striplings, do best; and the writer instances the case of a man and two boys, who received £70 per annum and their rations; the father watching the flocks at night, and the boys acting as shepherds. The graziers now depend wholly upon free labour, the system of assignments being done away with.—*Insurance Courier.*

KENT COUNTY MEETING.—A requisition to the High Sheriff is now in course of signature for a county meeting. We are thoroughly convinced that there never was a time in which the prosperity of Kent was in greater danger. It would seem as if this county had indeed been singled out by the Minister for a visitation of an especially destructive character, which any extensive and abrupt reduction in the hop duty could not fail to prove; and it would also appear that the nature of the alteration is studiously concealed, in order that the planters may be taken by surprise and robbed—we cannot use a milder term for such unparalleled and unstatesmanlike treachery—robbed of their property without an opportunity of offering any effectual remonstrance or opposition, by being kept in the dark respecting the case they have to meet.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

The total number of emigrants who have embarked at London during this season is 4,344. Of these, 1,815 left for the United States, and 2,529 for British America. The vessels employed in this conveyance were eighteen. — effects of the temperance reformation among all the parties have been most remarkable.

ARABIAN METEOROL.—The Arab chiefs having been much fitted in Paris, one of them has given expression to his gratitude in a very formal address to Louis Philippe, of which the following is a literal translation:—"O PARIS!—O LOUIS PHILIPPE, Sultan of the French. Paris with the river which traverses it is admirable; but its Sultan, by his generosity and his justice is still more admirable. Its inhabitants have a surprising aptitude for the sciences; but their talent in war and in the arts is still more surprising. Their kindness towards their guests is, by Allah! of an extreme cordiality. Men and women, young and old, all vie with each other. Their generosity flows more abundantly than their river, and is sweeter than its waters. O marvellous! When the sun from its height in the heavens beholds the beauties of Paris, he is shamed and covers himself with clouds as with a veil. From time to time he comes forth to view the brightness of their countenances: he steals from them a share of their brilliancy and then hides himself again. The author of these verses is known by the name of Schady. Contentation is his dwelling-place. He seldom indulges."

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—The competition between the Forth and Clyde Canal Company and the Edinburgh Railway is so strong, that the canal company are carrying passengers from Glasgow to Edinburgh, with profit, at less than a farthing a mile! So much for the benefits of opposition to the public, when the opposing parties are in earnest. Since the reduction of fares by the canal company, about a year ago, the increase of passengers nearly exceeds belief, being 235 per cent. increase upon the day through passenger trade, and 220 per cent. by the night boats. The last half-yearly report of the company, from which we glean these results, further states that all this has been accomplished "at an extra expense not exceeding £30. This great increase of passengers has again been exceeded by the returns for the last month, and we have little doubt that the canal company will find that they never did anything more for the benefit of the proprietors than the reduction they have made in the fares.

"A SLAVE."—The following anecdote, illustrative of the craft and shrewdness of that class of men employed in public works and usually called "navvies," many of whom we have had lately among us, may be depended upon for fact:—"A 'navvy,' some six feet three inches in height, and of Herculean build, went into the shop of one of our shoekippers, and asked if they had got any 'whiskers'—which is a corruption of 'beehive'—that is, stockings without feet. 'No,' quoth the shoekeeper; 'but we have got some famous big and strong stockings, as well just such a man as you.' 'Let us have a look at 'em,' rejoined the 'navvy.' The counter was quickly covered with a quantity. Our Hercules, selecting out the largest pair, said, 'What's the price of 'em?' '4s. 9d.' was the rejoinder. 'Can you cut feet on 'em?' was the next query. 'O, certainly,' was the answer. 'Then do,' was the laconic command. No sooner said than done; the shears were applied, and instantly the stockings were footless. 'And what's the price on 'em now?' quoth our friend of the pickaxe and spade, with all the composure imaginable. 'Five on 'em now,' re-echoed the man of brandcloth, surprised beyond all measure at the absurdity (as he thought) of the question; 'Why, 4s. 9d. to be sure.' 'Four shillings and ninepence,' quoth the 'navvy.' 'I've got more than 1s. 6d. (putting the latter sum on the counter) for a pair o' whiskers! I my life.' 'Well,' replied our tradesman, chagrined and fairly outwitted, throwing the mutilations at him—'take them and be off with you; you've 'whiskered' me this time, but I'll take care that neither you nor any of the 'navvy' gang do it again as long as I live.'—*Horrocks Guardian.*

DISCOVERY OF A BAND OF MURDERERS AT
NUREMBERG.

In December last the limbs of a body, supposed to be that of a rich widow named Bayer, who had disappeared from her habitation, were found in the streets of Nuremberg. The police made the greatest efforts to discover the circumstances which had brought the unfortunate deceased to her frightful end. They could only succeed, however, in discovering the most vague information; and the public had begun to think that the crime must remain unpunished, for two other persons had been assassinated in a mysterious manner without the criminals ever having been detected.

The police still kept a close watch upon a young woman who had been in the habit of working for one of the murdered persons, and at length they succeeded in procuring some very important testimony, and they proceeded to arrest a woman named Remstätt, who, however, denied all knowledge of the matter, and indeed nothing was found at her residence of a suspicious nature. But a search at the house of her daughter, who lived not far from Pegnitz, was attended with different results, for in a drain they found the intestines of a human being, and shortly afterwards the confession of the mother led to the discovery of the head of Madame Bayer in the drain of the Hotel de Ville. All the part that the woman Remstätt acknowledged to have in the transaction was that of taking the portions of the body to different parts of the city; but she pointed out certain persons as the assassins, who were immediately apprehended and imprisoned; and proofs were soon established of the existence of a band of murderers, who had doubtless committed the murders we have alluded to, and probably many others which have never come to light.

As soon as these circumstances became known, the livable character of the citizens of Nuremberg became greatly incensed against the authors of these diabolical outrages; and it became necessary that the police should take extraordinary measures to prevent the populace from inflicting summary justice upon the criminals on their way to prison.

It appears from the latter details of this horrible affair, that the woman Remstätt has stated that Madame Bayer was murdered on St. Thomas's Day, a winter fest which annually brings thousands of strangers to Nuremberg. She says, that the assassins having contrived to entice her into a secluded house, seven of them immediately fell upon her with razors and poniards, and that having killed her, they proceeded to cut up the body. Remstätt being employed to get rid of the remains by disposing of them in the drains or sewers in the different and distant parts of the city. With regard to the fate of one of the murdered persons, a book-keeper, for whom she had worked as a daily servant or landress, she pretends utter ignorance. She was, however, heard to say, that a woman named Beaulf, who was found in bed with her throat cut, had been murdered by a barber, who formed one of the gang, and who has been apprehended.

Nuremberg being situated on the great European route, and being consequently the constant rendezvous of foreigners, it is supposed that the band of demons had imagined that their diabolical practices would be less likely to be detected from the fact that foreigners would not be readily missed.

METHOD OF INTRODUCING BILLS INTO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The occasional visitor of the house cannot but be struck with the art and mystery of law-making, as developed in what is called the "preliminary business." When I entered the House on the 11th of March, I found Sir H. Douglas, whom I saw admitted a member on the Corn-law night, now in the centre of the Group of Legislation. He stood at the bar with a pile of papers at his right hand, on a little table, of which there is one at each side as one passes through what is called the bar to the body of the House. "Sir Howard Douglas," shouted the Speaker from the chair. "A bill, Sir," answered Sir Howard. "Please to bring it up," exclaimed the Speaker. Up walks Sir Howard, and places the bill in the hands of the clerk of the House, returning again himself as quickly as possible to his former station at the bar. Mumble, mumble, went the clerk, making believe to read the title, or a part of the title, of the bill, but no one, I suppose, could tell what he said. All the time the buzz of private talk was going on in the House, the Speaker's voice predominating in such words as these:—"That this bill be read a first time," buzz, buzz—"say, aye; contrary opinion, say no. The ayes have it,"—buzz, buzz. "Sir Howard Douglas," again shouts the Speaker. "A bill, Sir," again answers Sir Howard. And so the whole ceremony was gone through three times, and I was made aware that three bills (private bills, no doubt) had passed through two of their stages; but though I had the honour of "assisting," as the French say, at their first and second reading, I most truly aver that I knew no more of the purport of the said bills, than I do of the Pope's opinions concerning the number of tumblers of whiskey punch which it is lawful for a man to drink on St. Patrick's day, when it happens to fall upon a Friday in Lent.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.

UNIFORMITY OF CLOCKS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN.

Now that railway-travelling has become so universal in the kingdom, doing so much to annihilate space, the question of time became a matter of considerable importance, and he had long been of opinion that some plan must be adopted to prevent the errors and inconvenience of every town in the kingdom setting its clock to a meridian of its own, different to every other place out of the same longitude. To show the extent of the evil to which he alluded, it would perhaps be sufficient for him to state, that there was a difference of 25 min. 28 sec. between the times at Dover and Falmouth; that is to say, when it was noon at Falmouth, it was 25 min. 28 sec. past noon at Dover. There was nearly a minute difference in time between the east and west of London, and about a quarter of a minute difference between the east and west of Birmingham. The railroad directors have endeavoured to remedy this defect, by keeping London time at all their stations; but there was this great inconvenience attending it, that all persons who resided west of London, were in great danger of being too late for the trains. On all the time-tables of the Great Western Railway, an endeavour was made to remedy this difficulty, by printing the correction for longitude. It occurred to him a year or two ago, that it would be a very excellent plan if government would recommend the adoption of one uniform time throughout the kingdom; and he was happy to find that his friend Mr. Dent, had turned his attention to the same subject, and he quite agreed with him that they ought to adopt one meridian as a universal standard, and call it "British time." Happening to mention this subject to his friend, Mr. Rowland Hill, as a matter of some importance in connection with the post-office department, he informed him that he had received a letter from Captain Basil Hall in 1840, on this very point; and as it embodied all that he (Mr. Oiler) could say respecting it, he would, with the permission of the audience, read the letter to them. [The lecturer here read the letter of Captain Basil Hall.] The idea of the adoption of a general standard for time throughout Great Britain originated with the late Dr. Wallaston, who suggested that all the post-office clocks throughout the different counties, should be kept at London time, a measure which he considered might be very easily accomplished, and which would greatly simplify all those arrangements of the post-office in which time was included as an element. He proposed to regulate all the post-office clocks in the kingdom, by means of the time brought from London daily by the mail-coach chronometers; and he had no doubt that, ere long, all the town clocks, and, eventually, all the clocks and watches of private persons, would fall into the same course of regulation; so that only one expression of time would prevail over the country, and every clock and watch indicate by its hands the same hour and minute at the same moment of absolute time.—*From Mr. Oiler's Lecture at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution.*

TO THE CONSCIENTIOUS VOTER.—You are an elector. To you is intrusted the privilege of choosing the largivers. It is a trust for the good of others; and upon the right or wrong exercise of this trust depends the happiness or misery of millions of your poorer fellow-creatures. At the next parliamentary election, you will be entitled to choose between a bread-taxer—one who withholds corn from the people—and a candidate who will untax the poor man's loaf. The choice involves an awful responsibility. Think, solemnly and carefully, before you decide. Examine the evidence carefully and deliberately. Ignorance cannot be pleaded. Remember that you decide for plenty or scarcity, comfort or misery, health or disease, life or death, to many thousands of immortal beings. Remember, above all, that your decision will be recorded on high, and that you will be called to account for your vote at that dread tribunal when all mankind will be judged—not by their professions, not by their prayers—but when the blessed will be told, "I was an hungry, and ye gave me meat."—*From the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League.*

TENACITY OF SCOTCH IRON.—A very excellent proof of the great tenacity of Scotch-made bar-iron has, this week, been exhibited in the Abercorn foundry. The iron under operation was the produce of Mr. Dixon's works, Glasgow, and formed the tire of a railway wheel. In turning this wheel, Messrs. Barr and McShah took off a ribbon of iron about a quarter of an inch broad, and about the thickness of thin pasteboard, which measured in length 67 feet. This was its length in the spiral form. If stretched to its full length, it would measure about 300 feet.

No matter how poor I am (says Dr. Channing), no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will come in and take up their abode with me; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakespeare to open to me the worlds of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called "the best society" of the place where I reside.

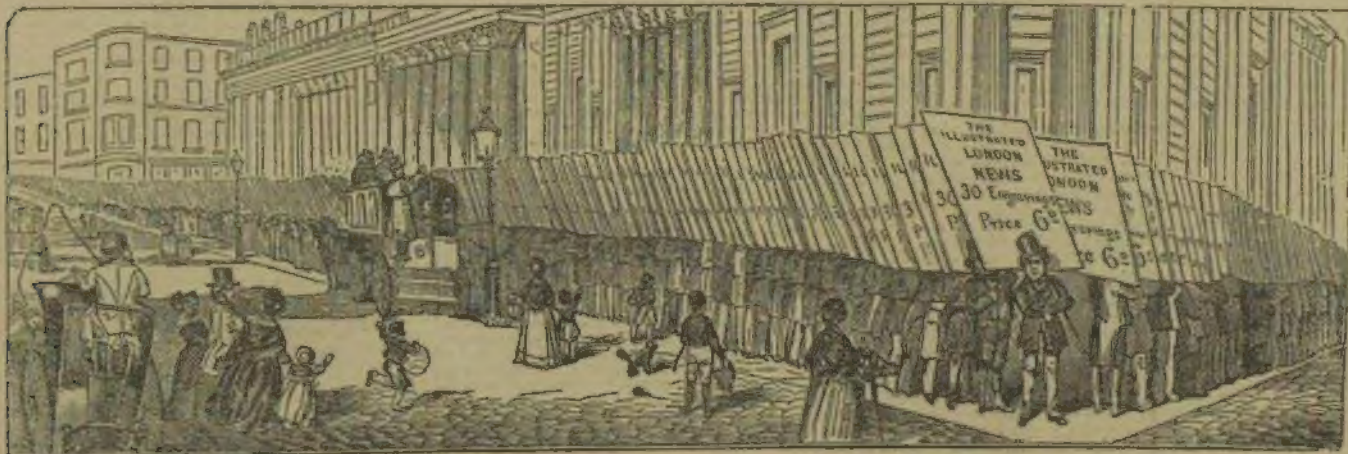
The following anecdote is given by the *Echo de la Frontiere* as having been lately related by a witty bishop, during his visit to Valenciennes.—"One day a bishop was travelling with his *chevalier* (everybody is not aware what this word means: a *chevalier* is a sort of conductor to the bishop, who accompanies him everywhere)—the bishop was reciting his psalms in one corner of the carriage, his companion was asleep in the other, when they arrived at the bureau of customs. The postilion pulled up, and a representative of the public treasury, clad in green, opened the carriage door, and inquired 'if he had anything to declare.' 'Why, I don't know,' said the bishop, 'I have nothing with me but a *chevalier*.'—'Perfectly right, sir; I will only detain you one minute.' And away went the functionary to his chief. 'There's a traveller below who declares a *chevalier*—what duty can I demand?' 'Look at the tariff.' The man in green examined the tariff, but could find nothing to enlighten him. 'It is an untariffed object, sir,' said he to his chief. 'I had better claim the fixed duty.' Assent being given, he proceeded to the carriage, and said to the bishop, 'Two francs for your *chevalier*!' The money was paid, and the journey resumed. Some time after the sleeper awoke, and inquired where they were. 'A quarter of a league beyond the line of customs, and you owe me two francs.' 'And why so, pray?' 'It appears it is the duty on a *chevalier*. You could not be permitted to pass for less, and I preferred paying to awakening you; so pay me my two francs. You can afterwards, you know, appeal against the tariff.' The money was paid, but the *chevalier* is still pursuing his inquiries, to ascertain on what ground he has been treated as a smuggled article."

THE WALL OF LONDON.—Mr. W. D. Saffell, F.S.A., and G.S., at the recent meeting of the Antiquarian Society, communicated an account of his observations upon the foundations of the Roman Wall of London, recently developed at several points, and especially on the site of the French church, in Bull-and-Moath-street, Aldersgate. It is ascertained that there was a gate in the Roman period in the same spot, which was afterwards called Aldersgate. The wall may thence be traced at intervals to Cripplegate churchyard, where a bastion still remains. A minute description was given by Mr. Saffell of the materials of this celebrated and very ancient wall, which remains little altered by time under the surface of the soil. It is composed of layers of small rough flint, rough Kentish ragstone (the green sandstone of the geologists), pieces of ferruginous sandstone irregularly interspersed, two courses of bricks, another layer of ragstone, a double course of tiles, and another of ragstone. It is nine feet six inches in width at the base, and two feet wide at the top; and the total existing height is ten feet seven inches.

THE HUMAN FRAME.—The number of hinge and other joints in the human frame is nearly one hundred and fifty, and we see the wisdom of the great Creator displayed in the structure and connexion of the bones. What if the joint of the knee could move in every direction like that of the shoulder? Do you not see that when we walked, the legs would have dangled about strangely, instead of moving backwards and forwards in one direction only? And is it not plain that we never could have stood firmly on the ground? In like manner, how very inconvenient it would have been to have our finger-joints to move one way as well as another! On the contrary, how confined and cramped would have been the motion of the arm, if the shoulder had been like the knee, and had only permitted the arm to swing backwards and forwards, without our being able to carry it outward from the body! The builders of machines have sometimes made joints in their machinery very much like the shoulder joint; but it is doubtful whether they ever could have contrived such if they had not first looked at the bones of a man, or some other animal; for other animals have these various sorts of joints adapted to their peculiar wants, as well as man.

HUSBAND'S LIABILITIES FOR HIS WIFE'S DEBTS.—The doctrine reported to have been laid down by Lord Eldon, that in the case of a husband living apart from his wife, and allowing her a separate maintenance, a notice of such allowance to tradesmen is necessary to free the husband from liability, has been recently overruled by Baron Alderson, in the Court of Exchequer. The decision of Lord Eldon, which is reported in 3 Esp. 350 (Rawlings v. Vandyke), has been frequently called into question, and the learned Baron, in alluding to it in the case recently argued, doubted the correctness of the reporter; for he said that when a wife living apart from her husband was supplied with sufficient funds to support herself with everything proper, she was no longer the agent to pledge his credit, and there was consequently no necessity of any notice to a creditor.

DETECTS AIR.—Dr. Reid, in his lectures on chemistry, mentions the following simple and satisfactory experiment for the discovery of impure air.—A spoonful of lime should be injected into a beer-bottle with water, and being placed where suspicion is attached to the quality of the atmosphere, the presence of impurity would be tested by the appearance on the surface of a white and copious incrustation. This is the best practical test at present known.



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